

Original Correspondence.

TREATMENT OF GOLD-BEARING MINERALS, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—With your permission, I propose fulfilling the promise made in my last communication, and will endeavour to explain how, and in what state, gold exists in pyrites and other ores. Many opinions have been expressed by your correspondents in this matter, and nearly all appear more or less to incline to the opinion, either expressed or implied, that gold does not always exist in the metallic state, but that it is just possible some of the precious metal exists as a chemical compound, or, at all events, in some state non-metallic, which state has been variously called the "invisible state" (Mr. Harris), "state of saturation" (Mr. Hopkins), and many others. Mr. Calvert and Mr. Low have also, more or less, acknowledged the existence of gold otherwise than as metal. Mr. Calvert, in his "Gold Rocks," states the gold is in "cryptothesis," which is "the concealed or impalpable electric dissimulation of gold." All these particular views I shall examine, at the same time premising that I am fully convinced a portion of the gold existing in pyrites, blende, &c., exists as a chemical compound; and I trust to be enabled to prove that the various states of existence of gold just mentioned are dependent simply on the fact that the gold is invisible, and cannot be separated by the ordinary process of washing, only because it does not exist as metallic gold, but as a compound of that metal, possessing none of its ordinary metallic-physical properties.

This view of the case I expressed in one of a series of metallurgical papers, published in your Journal of 1846-48, and which even then had been enunciated many years before by M. Brogniart, the celebrated mineralogist, but which, I believe, I was the first to publish in England. I have never met with the statement in any English work; in fact, it was so opposed to the general notion, that gold invariably existed in the metallic state, that it was scouted.

The following is extracted from the paper just mentioned:—"Among the ores of gold which are worked are auriferous iron pyrites. The quantity of gold they contain is so small, that it is nearly impossible to ascertain the state in which it exists. As a previous roasting is generally useful, so that the gold contained may amalgamate,* we are led to suppose it does not exist in the native state, although it is admitted at the present time that it is disseminated through the pyritous mass, in very fine metallic scales. If, however, we call to mind the very powerful electro-negative tendency of sulphuret of gold, we must be disposed to think that the metal exists, either partly or wholly, as a double sulphuret with the sulphuret of iron, or the other sulphurets with which it is associated." "M. Brogniart states that it is principally in copper and iron pyrites, galena, blende, and mispickel, that the combined gold becomes invisible to the naked eye, thus bearing out to a considerable extent the opinion we have just given as to the state in which gold exists with the sulphurets. In certain cases it is true, that in pyrites becoming oxidised by the action of the air, metallic gold can be discovered, but that does not invalidate the opinion just cited."

That the above opinion is true, I am fully convinced, both by experiment and theory, although many who have paid great attention to the subject—Mr. Hopkins, for instance, states in his work on Geology, 2d edition, p. 63, "Gold is always found in its metallic state, almost pure in alluvial deposits, but more or less alloyed when found in veins with minerals. There are no ores of gold, as often very improperly stated. This metal is never found mineralised in nature, but enclosed usually in iron pyrites, and frequently alloyed with other metals."

Turning from this extract to a letter from Mr. Hopkins, published in your Journal, and dated the 20th of Feb., I find—"As your correspondent, Mr. Byers, appears to feel so much interest in the matter, and does not comprehend the nature of gold in a state of saturation, I would recommend him to dissolve (say) 5 dwts. of gold in an alkali, and dilute it with sufficient water as will saturate 1 ton of sandstone, and then render the gold visible by grinding and washing. Natural process of decomposition will aggregate the disseminated gold into grains, but not so by artificial calcination."

Now, I take it that any substance (say gold) becomes mineralised when combined with any other substance that destroys or masks its ordinary characteristics—that is, when it assumes a state of existence in which it could not, either by its lustre, specific gravity, or other indications, either physical or chemical, be recognised as metallic gold, and that if gold exists in rocks, &c., in a state, termed by Mr. Hopkins, of saturation, and that peculiar state is induced by the solution of the gold in any menstruum, or total deprivation of all its ordinary metallic characteristics, by combination with any substance capable of producing such an effect on the normal properties of gold, then it is to all intents and purposes mineralised.

Mr. Hopkins also states "that gold frequently alloys with other metals," but I know there are many so-called alloys of gold, in which the ordinary properties of gold are so masked and altered, that they must no longer be considered alloys, but true chemical compounds—not only from the fact of physical alteration, but from considerations of the chemical and electrical nature of the component parts.

I will instance here, then, two classes of alloys, and give my reasons for supposing one of them true chemical compounds—hence true ores of gold. All elementary substances are divided into two classes—electro-negative and electro-positive bodies; and I can readily understand that amongst the electro-positive metals a simple alloy may be formed in which the metals are merely mixed, and so, strictly speaking, could not be affirmed to be mineralised. Such are the alloys of gold and copper, gold and silver, gold, palladium and silver, gold and mercury, &c., but where an electro-negative element is introduced, the compound ceases to be a mere mixture, or alloy, in the ordinary sense; it becomes a true chemical compound, as for instance, the native productions—the argentiferous telluret of gold, or rather the double telluret of gold and silver ($3\text{AuTe}_2 + \text{AgTe}_2$), the plumb-argentiferous telluret of gold, or rather the triple telluret of gold, silver, and lead ($2\text{AuTe}_2 + \text{AgTe}_2 + 2\text{PbTe}_2$), and still more highly mineralised is the sulpho-telluret of gold, or the triple sulpho-telluret of gold, silver, and lead.

Having thus cited what I consider simple alloys of gold and true minerals of gold, I come to the question, if we have a double telluret of gold and silver, and a sulpho-telluret of gold, silver, and lead, why may we not have a double sulphuret of gold and iron, of gold and lead, &c.?

By a careful consideration of the laws by which one body may be wholly or partially expelled from a mineral, or other compound, by another substance of the same group, and by reasoning, founded entirely on the study of the chemical and electrical laws governing the composition and decomposition of all substances, we may fairly conclude that we have ores of gold, or, in other words, that as we have gold mineralised (in the minerals already mentioned) by the electro-negative metal, tellurium, so we may readily have gold mineralised by the electro-negative element, sulphur—a substance between which and gold the electrical affinities are much more likely to induce combination than those of tellurium.

Do not, however, understand that I believe all the gold found in pyrites, blende, &c., to be in a state of combination or mineralisation: such a supposition would be contrary to all practice, for experience has shown that gold can be washed from pyrites in which, before grinding, it was invisible; but from the fact that mere washing is not sufficient to liberate all the gold from such minerals, but that they must be exposed to the air after the first separation of gold, so that decomposition and disintegration may take place, we may fairly assume, even without referring to the physical and chemical explanation just given as to why I believe and know gold exists in the mineralised state, that some portion of the gold, not obtainable by washing, must exist in a state of chemical combination, which is broken up by the action of the atmosphere, moisture, &c., or otherwise, it would be only necessary to reduce the pyrites to the finest possible state of mechanical division to obtain nearly all the contained gold by washing. This, however, I have never been enabled to accomplish, for I have always found that, however carefully the ore was ground, however carefully the washing was carried on, the fine portions invariably contain gold, which gold can only be extracted by washing, by allowing the ground ore to decompose spontaneously, or by hastening the decomposition by more violent chemical agents than the slow action of air and water.

Further remarks on the opinions held on the state of existence of gold in rocks, minerals, &c., I must defer to another paper, as well as of the other matters I proposed to write.

JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

Assay-office, Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate, April 9.

* This roasting I have now avoided, excepting where much antimony or arsenic is present; this I will explain hereafter.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF MINES.

SIR,—All who are acquainted with the operations of legitimate mining must fully concur in your remarks last week—viz., "that success in mining, as in every other branch of trade, and as also in war, is the result of good administration, proper men, and a proper system; the judicious enquiry, therefore, for parties anxious to invest in mining adventures, is to ascertain to whose hands the management has been confided." I believe that all our dividend-paying mines, both at home and abroad, have been brought to their present satisfactory state through the exertion and efficiency of local management, and the non-interference of distant parties. Many good enterprises and good mines have been ruined by attempting to manage them at a distance, and by placing inexperienced officers and individuals in charge of such undertakings. I could name several establishments which have been rendered worthless to the shareholders by over-moderate scribes, who are totally incapable of realising anything they undertake to perform. Had it been possible to institute a committee of enquiry on the system of getting up mining companies, and how they are conducted, &c., analogous to the committee of enquiry on the management in the Crimea, it would soon put a stop to the proceedings complained of, and mining speculations would be rendered more creditable to us than they now are.

I cannot concur in the remark "that British mining is not sufficiently supported." On the contrary, people are too ready to embark in all mining companies indiscriminately, without sufficient reflection, and they often find, when too late, that they have been deceived. Mining brokers cannot be blamed for magnifying the value of their stock; it is their calling, and it is understood they do so for the benefit of their clients; but for mining agents, whose duties ought to be to attend to the proper management of the mines placed under their charge, to occupy their time in searching for the addresses of private individuals at a distance, who may be totally unacquainted with mining, telling them that they have "something to their advantage," &c., shares extraordinarily cheap in rich mines, &c., and thus induce them to purchase, is truly reprehensible, and ought to be put a stop to. I have numerous letters from many clients complaining of such tricks, and giving me this reason how they became in possession of worthless stock.

Even a moderate mine, which may be considered as merely worthy of a trial on a small scale, and nothing more, is immediately by its promoters held out as the best and most promising in the country. There appears to be no medium, everything in mining speculations is in the superlative degree. Neither is it fair to blame all mining captains; many of them are ashamed of the representations made in London by jobbers, and their reports are often embellished without their knowledge.

However, if capitalists allow themselves to be so easily caught by such a system of getting up schemes and selling worthless shares, and if they submit, besides, to the infliction of perpetual calls to keep up offices and support jobbing parties, they deserve the losses of which they now bitterly complain. They ought to come boldly forward, overhaul every questionable scheme, and thoroughly correct all glaring mismanagement, and the spirit of defiance which now prevails.

Thurloe-square, April 12.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me the indulgence of making a few observations on the letter of an anonymous correspondent, signing himself "C. E.," which appeared in your excellent Journal of the 7th inst. It is to be regretted that "C. E." should so far forget the high dignity and God-like nature of his mission—namely, the defence of the collegiate prize against the humble, plodding industry of the collier, to imitate my example, and become an anonymous correspondent to the Mining Journal. There is no telling what a kind-hearted man will subject himself to with a view to serve his friend. In this respect every one must admire the spirit in which "C. E." writes, however much may be regretted the rude exposure of his naked contents to the penetrating criticism of the intelligent colliers.

I am, unjustly, I confess, accused by "C. E." of attempting to depreciate the value of the services of the Government Inspectors; that nothing can be further from my intentions, and no more regretted by me, which I have been induced to offer to the readers of your Journal have had such a tale as that of which "C. E." so feelingly complains. I should feel obliged if "C. E." or any other of Mr. Mackworth's friends, would bring forward the passages in my letters which are false, and which are calculated to injure the position, or undervalue the services, of the present Government Inspectors of coal mines. It is true, I candidly acknowledge, that I have aimed at exposing, with all the power I possess, the utter absurdity of the term "scientific view," and also the inadequacy of college training, applied to the duties of practical labour with competent inspectors, as a general rule; and in this labour of love I have to acknowledge how much I have indebted to the evidence of the Committee of accidents in coal mines. It has afforded me at all times, and on all occasions, with an ample supply of the richest material for showing, in the clearest possible manner, that the real science of these gentlemen, inamenable to state, is only skin-deep, and consists, for the most part, in a few outward civilities, courtesies, and accomplishments for the dining and drawing-rooms. Beyond this, science holds but a very subordinate position in the estimation of "scientific view"; I know this from sad experience. It is the system of college training, applied to the duties of practical labour, for practical purposes, which I shall continue to oppose with my limited powers—not Mr. Mackworth, or any of the Government Inspectors. It would, indeed, be hurtful to me if I thought I entertained the slightest feeling inimical to the interests of any of these gentlemen, apart from the great principle to which I have adverted. I am, then, quite willing to concede all that "C. E." has thought right to state respecting the amiability, success at school, enlarged experience in railway undertakings, of Mr. Mackworth, but, at the same time, I would beg most respectfully to suggest, for the consideration of "C. E.," what impression will be induced on the minds of intelligent colliers, whose special interests Mr. Mackworth is bound to protect, by carefully reading the "simple statement of facts," illustrative of the high qualifications of Mr. Mackworth for an experienced coal miner.

Prize-man at King's College, learning engineering at Woodhead Tunnel, having laid out eight railways and their tributary branches, built eight viaducts and four tunnels in the coal strata and millstone grit, employed at one time 4000 men, executed Standedge Tunnel in the unprecedented time of three and a half years, are certainly indicative of great physical energy as well as a vigorous intelligence; but I am compelled to ask, in the name of my fellow-workmen, what have these qualifications to do with those of a collier, and especially for an inspector of coal mines? I appeal to the intelligence of the profession to which "C. E." has the honour to belong, whether his observations on the productions of Mr. Mackworth are calculated to lower that gentleman in the estimation of his superiors a tithe as much as those made by his friend "C. E." After this, Mr. Mackworth may, with consistency, raise his humble voice in earnest supplication, "Save me from my friends." In justice, however, I beg to state that such qualifications, in alliance with commanding talents, perseverance, and industry, may be of great service to the mining community; although they must generally be condemned, still particular examples, such as I trust the case with Mr. Mackworth, may be attended with peculiar advantages, and, therefore, should not be lightly censured, but by reputation. Systems, not men, are the objects at which I would fain level my feeble artillery; it is a matter of perfect indifference to me whether or not Mr. Mackworth follows the advice of his friend "C. E.," and treats my remarks with unmerited contempt.

There is another point in "C. E.'s" letter which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed, as it conveys a groundless insinuation of the truth of my character as a man. It is uncharitable at least to state, "but as they tend to mislead the class your correspondent assumes to represent." From this quotation it is evident that "C. E." does not believe I am a collier; I wonder if he intends the insinuation as a compliment: for the present I shall receive it as such. I feel proud at the circumstance of being the son and brother of a brewer; and if "C. E." can boast of the college prizes gained by his friend Mr. Mackworth, it would not be difficult for me to imitate his example; not indeed in college prizes, for which I never had the honour to contend. I hope "C. E." will be kind enough to point out those statements which are not true in my letters, and which he thinks depreciate the labours of the Government Inspectors, instead of praising before the readers of the Mining Journal a catalogue of Mr. Mackworth's testimonials, which most emphatically condemn that gentleman's qualifications, as a collier, previous to his appointment. It is stated by "C. E." that Mr. Mackworth was selected as the most fit and proper person for an inspector of coal mines, by Sir Henry De la Beche from upwards of 100 candidates. Now, I ask seriously, is Sir Henry De la Beche the proper individual to appoint Government Inspectors of coal mines? I have great respect for science, and also for scientific men—they are the mainstay, as well as the guiding star, of civilisation of this once great but now, alas! falling country; but if they arrogate to themselves the privilege of judging and deciding in matters about which they have no possible means of gaining an acquaintance beyond the merest smattering; then I contend that not even their hoary heads, blanching as they are with the wisdom of years, ought to shield them from that contempt which such proceedings richly deserve. Since the exposure of the unfortunate expedition to the Crimea, there is nothing too absurd for the Government to be guilty of in the way of making appointments; still I would fain hope that the present advisers of the Crown are disposed to listen to better counsels than their predecessors were accustomed to do; if not, this country must, inevitably, fall in the estimation of surrounding nations. I should be inclined to think that the transposition of Sir Henry De la Beche, for Mr. Wood, is surely not contemplated by Sir George Grey; and, therefore, the fears expressed by Mr. Jude are not likely to be realised. Let us take a glance at things as they really exist, and there may be observed two distinct classes of society—namely, the capitalists and the labourers, which are becoming every day more hostile, and the chasm which separates them becomes deeper, broader, and better marked by tyranny on the part of the capitalists, and strikes on the part of the labourers, which all sane men must heartily condemn. The capitalists are the gatherers in of the fruits of industry, and as such they are of essential advantage to the State; the labourer creates by his own hands the fruits which fill to overflowing the barns of the capitalist, and enables him liberally to enjoy.

Who would think of building store-houses and cellars for wine, and neglect, as unworthy of their regard, the cultivation of the vine from which the grapes are obtained? Would we neglect to trim the stem of the apple and pear, while engaged in storing up the fruit for future use? Who would forget to enrich the soil, by careful attention to its pressing demands, while filling their barns with abundance, for the present, of corn, wine, and oil? What legislators, if they be considerate, or even solicitous for the fruits of a future harvest, will not devote their first attention to the labourer? The labourer must be cared for; his social and intellectual condition must be developed, fostered, and brought to maturity. This object cannot be effected without adequate means being adopted, such, for instance, as having a voice in the appointment of proper individuals to inspect his safety and his interests. Why should capital alone be selected for this purpose, in the person of Mr. Wood, biased as he undoubtedly is towards his own class, "8000 a year," and also without a particle of sympathy for the interests of labour, beyond his own selfish purposes? "Three of them (colliers) have got notice to quit the colliery," for taking part in the circulation of a circular condemning the proceedings of the viewers of Seaton Colliery, under the management of Mr. Wood. (See Mr. Jude's letter of the 7th inst.) What reason, I ask, can be advanced why one of the representatives of the colliers cannot be appointed as an examiner, in conjunction with Mr. Wood, or any other of the capitalists? Is it incapacity, absence of scientific knowledge, inexperience of coal mines, that can be urged as grave offences against the colliers, and thereby exclude them from every hope of aspiring to positions of trust and responsibility in their own field of labour? I suppose that "C. E." would be ready to denounce me as a dangerous "aspirant," even if I hinted that my humble services might possibly be useful in the capacity of an examiner of Government Inspectors of coal mines. Although opposed by the overwhelming influence of the monied interest, still

I cannot but think that a stimulant to mental and physical activity amongst the colliers is not very far distant. How are the interests and prosperity of Cambridge and Oxford best promoted? By awarding to successful aspirants for honours their rewards and their favours. The development of the collier's mental and social powers is no exception to this general rule. I am willing to acknowledge that the colliers do not improve their condition, nor accelerate their best interests, by strikes; this is as manifest as the sun in its meridian splendour, and I will do what I am able to convince my fellow-workmen of this evident truth. But still, on the other hand, it is impossible to escape the conclusion, that very grave delinquencies are justly attributable to the coalowners and their agents, by fostering the contemptible idea, which is now becoming too prevalent amongst the rich capitalists, that labour, like cabbage and Manchester cotton, is to be bought and sold in accordance with the principle of supply and demand. I envy not the feelings of any man whose cupidity induces him to think that labour has no higher claims on his consideration than simply to be bought with gold or copper when it suits his convenience. It is true that the law demands every luxury in the earth beneath, not in heaven above, in return for gold and silver; but labour, the poor man's wealth, the prop of his house, the hope and joy of his children, can claim no such privilege; it can demand nothing in exchange, but patiently depends on the tender mercies of those who possess the sordid metal.

If the legislators of this land would only direct their attention to the labour market of Europe, and institute a comparison, I do not imagine that England's sons would be ashamed of their position in this respect. The gold and silver of Tyre and Carthage did not stand a wall of fire, or form an inviolable barrier to oppose the Macedonian phalanx, or the persevering courage of the Roman legions. The safety of any country must be in the strong arm of unity which bids elms to elms, heart to heart, and not in the amount of accumulated wealth which it possesses. The unsuccessful expedition to the Crimea is a melancholy confirmation of this great truth.

FACTS AGAINST THEORY.—ON THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE AS WE DESCEND INTO THE EARTH.

SIR,—I have returned from my short tour of inspection through Devon and Cornwall, which counties I visited expressly to survey 12 mines for parties interested, and while doing so, I endeavoured to elicit facts on any mining subject which would have a tendency to throw light on the mysteries of nature, and bring them before the public for general benefit, regardless of the voices of any of those narrow-minded beings who, as it were, are enveloped in a cloud, feeling assured that they never will be a brother, nor earn public esteem. They are a class of men who never thrive, and say to them—Why not turn your vicious and malicious propensities, and apply to be looked on as men amongst your fellow-men? Lend a willing hand to all all-important and useful undertakings, when I have no doubt, you will have the satisfaction of finding a difference in Fortune's wheel. I will now say adieu for a while, giving them time to repent. I return to the subject of heat in lodes.

Your readers remember my late remarks on the heat in the United Mines in Cornwall, and its cause. At the time I made those remarks, I gave only my own views on the subject: I was not prepared with proofs, although I knew that a miner of 50 years' standing only met with these extraordinary hot places some half a dozen times during that period, and these were not recorded, or even the height of temperature taken—they die with the parties who find them. This will no longer be the case, as there is a Mining Journal in existence to chronicle events. My former remarks are in it, and more will follow, such as I was put in possession of by Capt. John Dyer, the manager of the United Mines, Wheal Buller, and many others. He is a well-known in the county, and is not ashamed to allow his name to be used to all a mining public. He came expressly to meet me at Wheal Buller, while I was examining that mine a few days since; and what was his language? He stated that what I had published in your Journal, in reference to the United Mines, was to him a known fact, and he was a living witness to prove it. On making enquiries as to what he could prove, he informed me that, when they worked the south lode at the United Mines, they cut copper; and when they followed it down, the water and mine became very hot; but after raising thousands of tons of copper, the water and mine began to cool, and the ore began to fall off. Ultimately, when the lode ceased to produce ore, the water and the mine became comparatively cold. The cold water from this once hot part of the mine is now carried into the hot lodes on the north lode, is cool it sufficiently to enable the men to enter.

He also described the same thing as having taken place in others of the adjoining mines. This was not hot water coming from cross-lodes, as they do not contain bodies of copper sufficient to generate heat. It might have passed from one lode containing a large body of ore, to another that was drained by an engine near at hand. This water only passed through the cross-lode from its being more porous. Such evidence as this, and coming from a man of Capt. Dyer's standing, is sound argument, and must place in the shade old bygone grandfathers' tales.

To support his evidence, we have ample proofs that large bodies of sulphuret of copper never form in cross-lodes. On the other hand, it is known that bodies of copper do form in east and west lodes. Having Capt. Dyer's statement on this point, I say it is evidence rounded and solid, and will stand as a memorial in your Journal to guide many generations to come.

We must also Capt. Wilkins' evidence as to water becoming hot, and again cooling, in Trumpton Consols, and keeping pace as the temperature increases and decreases. He distinctly says, the water was cold coming from the cross-course. Though this lode produced tin, I have no doubt it carried sulphur with it.

The grand point to ascertain on this subject is, how long a lode untouched would continue hot? We find the heat in all lodes containing large quantities of copper pyrites to be above the common temperature, and to increase, to a certain extent, as the mine deepens; but we must bear in mind that we are losing the circulating current, which causes them to appear warmer. Hence arises the popular fallacy that the earth becomes much warmer as we descend; but this is radically wrong. The men at the United Mines, when coming from the hot levels to cool themselves, avoid sitting on the rock, as it is too cold. A mine on a lode containing none of these heating substances, will, on withdrawing the men, become stagnant and cold, and will remain so.

I am aware that my views all but found a new theory; but these facts having corroborated my former remarks, entitle me to some credit, which emboldens me to advance a step further, and assert that I am no disciple of Dr. Collyer, as he cannot produce a single proof that the earth ever was a melting mass, and dissolved all the metallic substances, when the law of gravitation caused them to arrange themselves into metallic bands. As he has descended so far below the reach of man, let us return and discuss 1-4000th part of it—a depth that man, by skillful means, may reach; and what would be the result of their subterranean searches? Will they find the rock beginning to arrange itself, according to their supposed law of gravitation? Would the rock be increased some iota in weight after they are gone, or the influence of the oxygen of the atmosphere? Or are there any real atmospheric extensions in the rocks?—in fact, is the specific gravity of any rock of the same character greater at 300 fathoms from the surface than at 200 fathoms—that is, keeping at a fair distance from the influence of the lodes?

Secondly, is it the general character of rocks in any mine that they become heavier as they descend, taking as a guide the last 100 fathoms?—I allude to stratifications, not to lodes. If so, at what ratio? Believers in this theory should be prepared with these proofs.

In opposition to this theory, I contend it is directly the reverse. If we look at the earth, animals, or vegetables, we find the most ponderous parts are uppermost. See the fruits on the trees, &c.; then look at the contents of the earth to the greatest depth we have hitherto reached, and see where the gold is found—next outside of the lead, antimony, iron, &c. Copper and the lighter ores, taken generally, are found deepest. We have known proofs of these metallic bands being near the outer surface, which are facts against theory. I do not believe that Nature ever formed a lode for mineral substances to be fixed in the earth at any given point, and certainly not as attempted to be shown by your theoretical correspondent.

Every intelligent practical miner in England, or in the world, if he spoke out, would tell you that they find all the most ponderous ores declining in depth, and even the arsenical and sulphuric muds. Where is there a mine in Cornwall or near 300 fathoms deep that shows such a mass of sulphuric, or even arsenical muds, as can now be seen at Wheal Jane? I boldly assert, that if it were possible to turn every mine in the two counties upside down, they would present a sorry appearance compared with our young and shallow mines, either in quantity or quality.

There may be a few instances where the flags end or roots of strong bunches, just as the main root of a large tree, still continue down, but in another 100 fms. they would be all but exterminated. I believe we have sufficient evidence to bear me out what I say that it is against the law of Nature for the earth to contain any ponderous metallic substance in any other state than in gaseous solution below a few hundred fathoms from the earth's surface. All miners must notice that rocks appear to keep the visible effects of oxygen as they descend, and ore does not appear to become fiercer until brought up within its limits, where the magnetic current has its due effect.

I cannot comprehend the meaning of Dr. Collyer and his colleagues when they say they are in bands of sulphuric and other ores. They are slowly dissolving, and sending forth just sufficient to supply man with his all-sufficient deposits! If in either state, are they dissolving away? And by what cause? or have they a source of supply to keep the equilibrium? If the latter, how supported? and if the former, how long will they continue to supply man?

In another letter I shall continue this subject, when I will endeavour to meet "C. D.," and close with my own views on practical mining, which will contain my answer to "A. K."—Wiveliscombe, April 9.

WILL-O'-THE-WHIP.—THE MINER'S GUIDE, AS SEEN BY "JUNIOUS" FROM ST. AGNES BEACON.

SIR,—My intention was not to carry this subject further, but I see that it is necessary to do so in order to get at facts. It is truly ridiculous to see the tales circulated in print by parties called scientific men, with a single fact proved. The miners of Cornwall are now making rapid strides, and it is my belief that, 50 years hence, these tales will be all eradicated; if not, let us have proofs to substantiate them.

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

RETURN OF LEAD ORE SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 25th MARCH, 1855.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Messerswold	496	\$6482 5 0
Wheal Mary Ann	370	5380 0 0
Foxdale	300	4077 0 0
Lisburne	313	3929 10 0
Minera	210	3027 0 0
Wheal Wrey Consols	169	2774 8 6
Treveltha	89	2215 11 0
Laxey	200	2052 10 0
South Tamar	200	2184 10 0
Maesayn	170	2129 2 6
Westminster	200	1750 0 0
Cotia Lys	119	1507 5 3
Deep Level	125	1544 12 6
East Darren	96	1475 18 9
Newtonarrie	113	1451 5 0
Great Wheal Baddern	9	1444 7 0
Cwmystwith	99	1231 16 0
Wheal Treliwain	61	1242 17 6
Cubert United	84½	1189 0 8
Kewick	80	973 15 0
Landsdowne	110	902 14 6
Dyffryn	72	886 0 0
Bodelwyddan	56	847 8 0
Bwlch Gwyn	56	767 0 0
Cefn Brynnydd	73	707 15 0
Kirkcubright	60	707 2 0
Holywell Level	50	672 0 0
Goginan	42	636 15 6
Vale of Towy	61	644 15 0
Cwm Erfin	42	622 7 0
Goldscope	42	498 15 0
Rhowyddol	40	488 10 0
Oreid	35	460 0 0
Swanpoo	34	450 0 0
Penthranblaw	34	419 11 0
Talarn	30	411 0 0
Cayan	36	389 14 0
Taliesin	50	382 0 0
Eggar Mwyn	30	369 15 0
South Bog	30	369 0 0
Thomas United	20	365 0 0
Llanerchyr-aur	25	336 17 0
Wharfedale	24	312 0 0
Annaghol	25	283 10 6
East Black Craig	21	254 12 0
Strangford	31	252 1 0
Belgraves	20	250 0 0
Tassan	21	241 6 6
Brongwyn	18½	226 0 0
Brynall	15	181 12 6
Pantymwyn	15	170 13 6
Foxpath	13	160 0 0
Black Craig	13	132 18 0
Bringwlog	10	132 15 0
Merilyn	10	115 10 0
Stedford	7	84 7 0
Buttersfield	6	75 15 0
Total	4842	\$83,324 14 8

BLEND, SOLD IN QUARTER ENDING MARCH 25, 1855.

Lisburne	99	\$ 283 8 0
Foxpath	20	43 15 2
Total	119	\$ 327 1 2

SALES OF BLACK TIN.

BLACK TIN SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 25th MARCH, 1855.

Mines.	Tons. c. q. lbs.	Amount.
Pobberro	81	\$3135 17 6
Drake Walls	50	3320 1 1
Bosman	50 6 3	3320 7 5
Porkell United	40 11 2	2609 9 3
Great Polgoth	33 13 2	2159 12 5
West Towa	21 10 0	1408 8 9
Wheal Kitty	21 11 0	1299 7 5
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	17 16 2	1059 16 4
Leeds and St. Aubyn	16 0 0	919 15 8
Wheal Enys	15 12 2	887 13 8
Great Beam	12 11 16	829 9 2
Hemerdon Consols	4 4 2 15	703 7 8
Great Hewas United	10 18 3 5	679 4 8
Yeoland Consols	10 0 0 0	630 0 0
Wendron Consols	9 14 3 19	614 3 2
East Wheel Vor	8 13 1 27	597 9 4
Bottle Hill	6 0 0 0	361 10 0
St. Aubyn and Grylla	5 5 0 0	327 10 8
Ballewidden United	5 2 1 11	287 10 8
Wheal Trevelyan	4 4 1 20	247 19 6
Wheal Powl	3 13 1 11	238 18 6
Pednandrea United	3 10 0 0	175 6 0
Haytor Consols	2 5 2 0	123 0 0
West Sortridge	2 11 2 0	118 16 0
Trebell	1 17 3 5	114 6 6
St. Austell Consols	1 13 2 26	102 12 10
Bosron	1 1 2 24	70 19 8
Altarnun Consols	1 0 1 16	64 19 10
Devon Tin	1 3 0 0	48 0 0
Holne Moor	0 12 1 26	38 1 11
Total	453 4 1 12	\$28,623 13 2

The North British Australasian Company have published the report of the committee of management, which will be presented at the adjourned annual general meeting, to be held on Sunday next, by which it appears that the gross profit for 1854 amounted to 17,507 11s. 11d., and the charges of management in Sydney and London, expenses of issue of new shares, printing, advertising, &c., 3780 18s. 9d., leaving a net profit of 13,726 13s. 2d. This sum, with the addition of 731 6s. 11d., being the balance of undivided profits on the 30th of June, 1853, makes a total net profit of 13,500 10s. 11d. The value of the colonial estates, stock, &c., has during the year ending June, 1854, been increased by 16,088 14s., which is carried to the capital account. From the above profits, the committee feel justified in declaring a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, of income tax. It is, however, necessary to explain that the balance of cash in hand on the 30th of December last (10,475 3s. 5d.) has been considerably diminished by the payment of drafts against fresh consignments of the company's produce, and other expenditure, on account of the current year, so that there are not sufficient funds available in London for the immediate payment of this dividend, and some months may elapse before the whole of the consignments so drawn against are received and realised. Under these circumstances, the committee deem it advisable to pay the present dividend in two instalments of 2½ per cent. each—the first at Midsummer next, when part of the produce, now in transit, will have been realised; and the second probably within four months thereafter, of which due notice will be transmitted to every shareholder. Mr. Mackay, in his letter per *Argo*, dated the 30th Dec., states that the severe drought prevailing in many parts of the colony for some months previously would, it was feared, affect the prospect of the tallow season, unless a change of weather speedily took place. He had sold a herd of cattle from Molloy, at 64 10s. per head, and expected the same price for a quantity from Bundinbarrin. At Lochinvar, nearly the whole of the cattle had been forwarded to St. Clair, and the agricultural crop was less than that of the previous summer. The grapes, however, were thriving under the scorching heat, and a luxuriant crop was expected in January. Mr. Mackay, at the same time, advised the commencement of the wool shipments of clip 1854, which will probably yield 300 bales, being an increase upon former clips of upwards of 100 bales. The committee are glad to report that, by more recent accounts, dated the 27th Jan., and received by the overland mail, Mr. Mackay conveys the intelligence that, after nearly five months of unprecedented drought, rain had fallen sufficiently to allay the apprehensions previously entertained, and that the enhanced prices of fat cattle, which had risen to 81 10s. and 101 10s. per head, would compensate for any loss by casualties which might have occurred at the stations. The vine growers who have been engaged for Lochinvar will leave London in the early part of next month, and will arrive in the colony in time for the cultivation of the next summer's crop, and the manufacture of the wine. The committee have also received an abstract of the titles to the company's various freehold properties; and Mr. Mackay explains, in regard to the leasehold properties, that by an order of the Colonial Government, under date 28th Oct., 1851, these are now held under lease for 14 years from 1st Jan. 1852. Generally, the leases for old runs have not been issued, nor will be until they are surveyed. Letters have also been received from Mr. Beeger to Dec. 18 on the workings on the Kaway Mine, and an extract from the report of Captain Bray, the mining agent, is appended. Mr. Beeger states, that after Christmas he would begin to break ore, and hoped to raise a large quantity, though not of very high per centage, and he had applied to Mr. Mackay to supply him with coal, for the purpose of reducing the ores into regulus. The report concludes with very full and detailed statements of account, showing the position of the company on the 30th June, 1854. The total number of sheep then in their possession was 29,580 head; horned cattle, 10,631; horses, 306, and the gross value, including estates, &c., at the same date, was estimated at 928,466 8s. 11d.

OWN EGIA QUARRY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.—Mr. Leonard, the managing director, has just returned from another visit of inspection to the quarry, and reports that the works are progressing in every respect most favourably and satisfactorily. The various works referred to in the late report, as necessary for placing the quarry in full and permanent working order, are being vigorously pushed forward, and the remaining machinery and stock provided. Slate-making has now been commenced; several tons of manufactured slates are already produced, and the manufacture will be continued. The slate is of excellent quality, and the underlying generally presents the best appearance and prospects, with the certainty of an early supply of the commodity to the market, to a considerable amount.

Among the latest additions to the Wellington Room, in Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, is a splendid chimney-piece, called the *Victorian marble*. It is the first specimen of the kind ever exhibited in this country, and executed at the *Lady's Guild*; it is an imitation of marble and marble, composed of glass, representing the Royal arms, and the armorial bearings of the Great Duke, with appropriate military devices. It is a beautiful work of art, and highly creditable to the artists employed.

LIMITED LIABILITY VERSUS THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—No. I.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

This subject, although already discussed in your valuable Journal at various times, does not appear at present to have received the full acknowledgment of its value as applied to mining. The Cost-book System, we know, makes the whole body of adventurers personally liable to an unknown extent for the past, present, and future. A man of moderate or small means acts unwisely if he connects himself with any company thus constituted, as he can never calculate upon the amount of risk that he incurs, and large, indeed, must be the dividends in a successful company to compensate him for the risk, in a commercial or actuarial point of view. If unsuccessful, we also know, from too sad experience, that he may be utterly ruined, and perish, perhaps, in a debtors' prison, by the unlimited, and in most cases uncontrollable, responsibility which attaches to him.

The principle of limited responsibility, on the other hand, makes the mine itself only responsible, and no merchants or others will or do give credit for plant or materials purchased by the company beyond the value of the mine property. All shareholders know that all they can possibly lose is the amount paid by them for their shares, and not a farthing beyond that. Large amounts of capital in the aggregate would be devoted by the classes at large to the better development of our mineral resources, which are now either lying idle, or are producing a minimum of interest. The shareholders would still retain all control over the management, although one shareholder at least should be elected, removable at will, who is capable and willing to properly superintend the affairs of the company. Without a responsible head nothing is properly carried out, and stringent rules and regulations would guarantee the greatest amount of honesty in their officers. The publicity of accounts under such a system would enable all parties, at all times, to ascertain the solvency or insolvency of the adventure. The amount of obtainable capital being also limited under such a system will necessitate economy, prudence, and diligence, in arriving at a dividend-paying state. Their officers, if even shareholders, would not be partners, and could, therefore, be held responsible for any misappropriation of the funds of the company, which now-a-days appears to be a very necessary precaution. The most inveterate supporters of the present Cost-book System, comprising also the mine material merchants, would soon perceive the greater security to all parties under such a system, and become its firm adherents, because a ready money system is more profitable in the long run than a credit system, with its risks.

As this subject admits of many more arguments in its favour, I will, with your permission, resume its consideration.

MORE WAR OFFICE NEGLECT—COLT'S REVOLVERS.

The following, which we copy from the *Builder*, respecting Col. Colt's pistol manufactory, at Thames-bank, will be read with interest:—

"If we were to describe the factory (we can scarcely call it a manufactory, the hand has so little to do in it), which Col. Sam Colt has set up at Thames-bank for the production of 'Revolvers,' fully as it deserves, we should be led, perhaps, a little too far out of our particular track; for a few memoranda, however, we must find room. It is so well ordered, so complete, so striking in its results, that all engaged in the manufacture may learn something from it; it is itself one large machine, well oiled too, which takes in at one end a shapeless lump of iron and a piece of wood, and puts out at the other a beautifully finished arm, which you may load and fire six balls separately in three-quarters of a minute, after a certain amount of practice. In each pistol there are 53 distinct pieces, including 14 screws; and, for the formation of these 40 to 50 separate machines co-operate—hammering, milling, cutting, drilling, punching, rifling, and shaving; all put into motion by a gallon of water 'in a violent preparation;' in other words, a 20-horse power steam-engine. Some of the machines are especially beautiful; look at that for rifling the barrels, for example, with a brush to keep the cutters clean; and the one near for drilling the six chambers around the central boring in the solid cylinder, where accuracy is so indispensable. That regular irregularity, the eccentric, plays an important part in this, as it does in the hammering machines below; the machine patented by Ryder. Last week they turned out 325 perfect pistols here, and there are the means for making 800 or 900 a week, if it were necessary to do so."

One would think, considering what is known of the arm thus manufactured, that the Government, not too late, was at any rate at length supplying our soldiers in the Crimea with it. No way! Not a single Colt's pistol is sent to our brave remnant of an army. Truly, it is not difficult now-a-days to believe in any degree of culpability or folly. Talk of taking Sebastopol; why, we have first to take Downing-street, to lay siege to our own Ordnance department, to sink the Admiralty, to kill Generals Routine and Redtape, and, by some famous flank march or other, to surprise Imbecility, Incapacity, and Apathy. What was Inkerman or Alma to these? What is Liprandi, and what was, or is, Menschikoff? What Sebastopol itself, or Constantinople? This is the war we have first to wage; finish this, and the rest will accomplish itself, like the siege of Jericho.

INTRODUCTION OF SCREW PROPULSION.—The successful development of the propulsion of steam-vessels by the screw, superseding the employment of paddle-wheels, has enabled England to send forth the most powerful steam fleet the world has yet ever seen. Convinced that this mode of steam navigation commenced its successful career with the experiments and voyages of the *Archimedes*, in 1839 and 1840, followed by the *Rattler*, in 1845, and personally cognisant of facts connected with the system, a few gentlemen, strongly impressed with the justice of the claims of Mr. Francis Pettit Smith, to whose talents and untiring energy it is well known its success is due, have formed themselves into a provisional committee, with a view to obtain a general subscription, to present to that gentleman a suitable testimonial for his steady perseverance, the devotion of the best years of his life in establishing its merits, and for his prompt services in bringing into practice the system of screw navigation. The provisional committee consist of some of the most influential names connected with our great ship-building and engineering firms, and steam navigation companies. Charles Manby, Esq., secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, is treasurer, and Captain E. P. Halsted, R.N., and Mr. J. Scott Russell, honorary secretaries; and from the names of the subscribers already published, the most conclusive evidence is afforded that Mr. Smith's claims are well appreciated, and, when generally known, we have no doubt the committee will be enabled to present that gentleman with a testimonial commensurate with this great maritime improvement, and with the national advantages conferred by its employment.

IMPROVED JOINTS FOR GAS AND WATER PIPES.—The great inconvenience to the public in all large populated cities and towns, arising from continual stoppage of the high-ways, by the laying or repairing of the gas and water mains, will, we are happy to perceive, at no distant day be greatly mitigated, and, indeed, to a great extent, removed. This important desideratum is effected by a valuable improvement in forming the joints of iron pipes, recently introduced and patented by Messrs. Smith and Phillips, of Skinner-street, Snow-hill, and possessing numerous and palpable advantages over the common pocket joint, secured with junk and lead. The plan consists in casting the pipes of equal diameter from end to end, and laying which they merely abut against each other. About an inch from each end a bevelled flange, or feather, is cast round the outer circumference, forming an angular ring, and where two pipes are brought end to end, a piece of web, or gasket, woven for the purpose, is saturated with red or white lead, or other applicable unctuous matter, and drawn twice round the space formed by the two projecting rings. Over this an iron collar, cast in two pieces, and having grooves to admit the projecting rings, is fitted, and screwed up by bolts and nuts through lugs, forming a perfectly airtight joint. By a peculiar mode of casting the pipes with the ends at different angles with the sides, and having collars to mate, the necessary curves in turning into side streets are accomplished, without the necessity of casting the pipes themselves with bends. At a glance it may be seen that numerous advantages must result from the application of this plan by all the gas and water companies; perhaps the greatest and most obvious of which to the public, from its general adoption, will be the saving of time in laying the mains and branches, and the avoidance of the greater part of the nuisance occasioned by such works under the present system, and inherently combining with it a great economy and saving of cost to the companies. This is effected, in the first place, by less excavation being required; man-holes will not be necessary to enable the men to get at the joints, and the operation is rapidly completed without the danger and nuisance of fires in the streets for melting lead, and by the employment of at most only one-third the labour required under the present system; while, instead of skilled workmen, any labourer who never before saw a joint may be taught in five minutes effectively to screw up the joints. The lead used under the present plan may be taken on an average at 84 lbs. to a ton of main pipe, showing a saving in lead alone of from 13s. to 16s. per ton. A still further advantage and saving is effected by the superiority of the joint, forming almost an entire prevention of leakage and waste; for, while there is every facility secured for expansion and contraction, the perfection of the joint remains unimpaired. When it is necessary, either from wear, or for the purposes of a larger supply, to relay mains, about every third length has to be broken to get at the joints; but under the plan of Messrs. Smith and Phillips there will be no waste of labour, time, or material. Any single length may be taken out, and a new one rapidly inserted, or the whole to any extent, and can be as quickly relaid in another place. There is also a considerable saving in the first instance in casting the tube. Having pointed out the advantages, as connected with gas and water, we would also call attention to its equal applicability for the conveyance of steam for breweries, distilleries, dye-houses, conservatories, hot-houses, and in all situations where the ease conveyance of fluids is a desideratum, and may safely call attention to its great simplicity and efficiency, its capability of supplying a great public good, and removing many public annoyances. The claims in the specification, and which, we believe, are well founded, are—a great saving in excavation; the absence of fires in the streets when repairing mains; no cost for metallic lead for joints; a saving of 200 per cent. on the cost of making the joints; the removal of old pipes with facility, and replacement elsewhere without deterioration; its general applicability to every description of tubing for all manufacturing and domestic purposes; and the ease and rapidity with which repairs can be effected. We shall have occasion to notice, in an early number, some other novelties introduced by Messrs. Smith and Phillips, connected with the supply of gas and water, which also hold out promise of great public benefit.

EAST DING DONG MINE.—At the Penzance County Court, Captain W. Boyce, the managing agent, sued Mr. R. Byren, of London, for 44 4s., a month's pay, alleged to be due. The plaintiff was put in the witness box, when, after answering two or three questions with much hesitation, and his evidence being unsatisfactory, judgment was immediately given for defendant, with certain costs.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The Emperor having ordered a report to be made on the progress of the preparatory works for the coming Exhibition, and being informed by H. H. Prince Napoleon, that the anxiety of manufacturers to obtain admission, especially for articles of Paris ware, had been such that the space allotted to those products was found to be insufficient, it was deemed expedient to construct an additional gallery, and thus give the Imperial Commission power to admit many articles which had been refused for want of space.

fully reported in the *Mining Journal*, and that he did object at the time to the plan for gold.

COMPTON said they were not here to-day to find fault with the purser and the plan for doing what had been sanctioned by the shareholders at former meetings. There would be an end to all business if one party was to contend that the other had no right to act; and it was well known that the money was subscribed for the purpose of seeking for gold.

NANT-AR-NELLE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at Gregory's Hotel, Cheap-side, London, on the 31st March last.

MR. S. WATKINLEY in the chair.

BOOK read the letter addressed to the shareholders, which appeared in the *Journal* of the 31st March last.

BOOK said it was a very pretty statement, if there was any truth in it; but, as he had nothing to do with the meeting, although he fully approved of the proceedings upon that occasion.

WATKINLEY said the resolutions at the meeting held on the 16th March were unanimously adopted, and it was to be regretted that Mr. Brook had not attended, and that the meeting might have been postponed. He thought it was to be regretted that the meeting might have been postponed. He thought it was to be regretted that the meeting might have been postponed.

BOOK said he had requested the captain to write for the meeting to be postponed, and as himself and two friends were the holders of half the mines, he considered it to have been complied with.

BOOK observed that the letter arrived on the morning of the meeting, and he was, when possible, to leave all communications to be opened by the committee, and as the parcel was considered as only containing the draft lease, the seal broken until the meeting was three parts over.

BOOK did not consider it a very business-like manner of acting, when they sent what reports or documents might be in the parcel. He thought he had acted most unaccountably, and as he had no confidence in Mr. Hatch, he had resolved to submit to the meeting.

HATCH said he was bound to act as the meeting directed, and Mr. Brook endeavored to make them believe there were generally a large number of shareholders, although it was the only meeting he had failed to attend since he had connected with the mine, and knew that the number on previous occasions was invariably smaller.

BOOK did not know that Mr. Brook was opposed to the shares being multiplied, and he did not know the reason for his objection.

BOOK said he was always opposed to it, as it only caused jobbing, and Mr. Brook knew his opinion in that respect. It admitted a number of small holders, and, instead of paying the calls, whilst in all mines confined to a few shares the parties were generally respectable.

BOOK said he had nothing to do with the increase of the shares, although he approved of it.

BOOK said there was no intimation at the meeting that Mr. Brook was to be elected, and he asked those present whether it would not make the mine commercially valuable. The mine consisted of 64 shares, and as there were funds in hand, it was proposed that it be divided into a larger number of shares, which might fall lighter on the adventurers.

BOOK: But such a course depreciates the value of the property.

WATKINLEY said, if the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, to admit of his inspecting the property, he would buy Mr. Brook's half of the mine, if he was to be part with it. The difficulty they were placed in was that some of his after the meeting had been subdivided, had been transferred before Mr. Brook's letter in the *Mining Journal*. But to bring the present proceedings into some business shape, he would propose that the minutes of the last meeting be read, with the exception of resolutions three and four—the first dividing the 2560 parts or shares instead of 64, and the second making a call of 2s.

resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

WATKINLEY added that, if they rescinded the resolution for subdividing the mine, he would then be placed in a false position.

BOOK said that other shareholders expressed an opinion that they could not legally rescind the resolution already made.

A lengthy discussion, Mr. Brook withdrew certain resolutions submitted upon the understanding that the difference between that gentleman and Mr. Hatch, which were of a personal nature, should be arranged, the shareholders pledging themselves to support Mr. Brook, in the event of his failing to settle the dispute with Mr. Hatch by the next meeting, to be held the 10th of June.

Proceedings, which were of a very stormy character at the commencement, ended with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Penzance County Court, on Tuesday, judgment was given in the case of *Watson and Ennor*, relative to the Bosworth Mine, the particulars of which appeared in our *Journal* of the 24th of March. The Court observed, that the sale of the mine, which was afterwards countermanded. For reasons, it was argued that the plaintiff was a partner, being a shareholder, and not a mere agent; also, that he was never authorised to conduct the sale. It appeared that the 10 shares to Mr. Ercelval Clay, in London, but the latter never sold; and where a person sells a share, and signs a transfer, unless the purchaser is the transferor, and sends it to be registered, the person whose name is on the cost-book remains a partner and an adventurer until a change in the shares takes place.

If profits had accrued, Mr. Perneval would have claimed to participate in them, for, if he was expected to bear his part. This was a proper case, for, if the defendant was a partner, for so long as a man's name remains on the register, he is entitled to all rights and privileges, and subject to all liabilities. These are never got rid of until it becomes known, through the purser, that a change has taken place between the vendor and purchaser; and a transfer is made to the time when such took place. On these grounds judgment was given for the defendant. If Mr. Richards himself employed Mr. Perneval he was personally liable, but the decision was a bar to future action, but not a bar to a judgment, the decision could affect the winding-up of the mine. The advocate's fee and some of the costs were allowed.

The Penzance County Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Davies applied to Mr. J. Bennett, the judge, for a summons against Mr. R. C. Manuel, of Austinfrars, for 10s., for services performed as an agent over a space of 15 months. The Court ordered an affidavit to be made, and on that granted a summons.

FRANKFORD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 27th Jan., we inserted some remarks on the report of the committee of management, which will be presented at the adjourned annual general meeting, to be held on Sunday next, by which it appears that the gross profit for 1854 amounted to 17,507 11s. 11d., and the charges of management in Sydney and London, expenses of issue of new shares, printing, advertising, &c., 3780 18s. 9d., leaving a net profit of 13,726 13s. 2d. This sum, with the addition of 731 6s. 11d., being the balance of undivided profits on the 30th of June, 1853, makes a total net profit of 13,500 10s. 11d. The value of the colonial estates, stock, &c., has during the year ending June, 1854, been increased by 16,088 14s., which is carried to the capital account. From the above profits, the committee feel justified in declaring a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, of income tax. It is, however, necessary to explain that the balance of cash in hand on the 30th of December last (10,475 3s. 5d.) has been considerably diminished by the payment of drafts against fresh consignments of the company's produce, and other expenditure, on account of the current year, so that there are not sufficient funds available in London for the immediate payment of this dividend, and some months may elapse before the whole of the consignments so drawn against are received and realised. Under these circumstances, the committee deem it advisable to pay the present dividend in two instalments of 2½ per cent. each—the first at Midsummer next, when part of the produce, now in transit, will have been realised; and the second probably within four months thereafter, of which due notice will be transmitted to every shareholder. Mr. Mackay, in his letter per *Argo*, dated the 30th Dec., states that the severe drought prevailing in many parts of the colony for some months previously would, it was feared, affect the prospect of the tallow season, unless a change of weather speedily took place. He had sold a herd of cattle from Molloy, at 64 10s. per head, and expected the same price for a quantity from Bundinbarrin. At Lochinvar, nearly the whole of the cattle had been forwarded to St. Clair, and the agricultural crop was less than that of the previous summer. The grapes, however, were thriving under the scorching heat, and a luxuriant crop was expected in January. Mr. Mackay, at the same time, advised the commencement of the wool shipments of clip 1854, which will probably yield 300 bales, being an increase upon former clips of upwards of 100 bales. The committee are glad to report that, by more recent accounts, dated the 27th Jan., and received by the overland mail, Mr. Mackay conveys the intelligence that, after nearly five months of unprecedented drought, rain had fallen sufficiently to allay the apprehensions previously entertained, and that the enhanced prices of fat cattle, which had risen to 81 10s. and 101 10s. per head, would compensate for any loss by casualties which might have occurred at the stations. The vine growers who have been engaged for Lochinvar will leave London in the early part of next month, and will arrive in the colony in time for the cultivation of the next summer's crop, and the manufacture of the wine. The committee have also received an abstract of the titles to the company's various freehold properties; and Mr. Mackay explains, in regard to the leasehold properties, that by an order of the Colonial Government, under date 28th Oct., 1851, these are now held under lease for 14 years from 1st Jan. 1852. Generally, the leases for old runs have not been issued, nor will be until they are surveyed. Letters have also been received from Mr. Beeger to Dec. 18 on the workings on the Kaway Mine, and an extract from the report of Captain Bray, the mining agent, is appended. Mr. Beeger states, that after Christmas he would begin to break ore, and hoped to raise a large quantity, though not of very high per centage, and he had applied to Mr. Mackay to supply him with coal, for the purpose of reducing the ores into regulus. The report concludes with very full and detailed statements of account, showing the position of the company on the 30th June, 1854. The total number of sheep then in their possession was 29,580 head; horned cattle, 10,631; horses, 306, and the gross value, including estates, &c., at the same date, was estimated at 928,466 8s. 11d.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fms. level, is worth for copper ore 20¢ per fm. The lode in the 130 fms. level, east of this shaft, is still in two parts; the north part is worth for copper ore 20¢ per fm.; the south part has not been broken so far as the end is driven on the north part of the lode, but from appearances, we think it is equal to last week's report—viz., worth 80¢ per fm. Before we can sink No. 2 winze under the 120 fms. level, we are obliged to stop a piece of the lode between this and No. 1, in consequence of the water from the 120 fms. level end, which will take about four days from this time. The lode in the 120 fms. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 12¢ per fathom. We are making preparations to resume the driving of the 50 fms. level, east of the flookan. No change to notice in any other part of this mine since the last report.—M. WHITE.

ALTARUN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is 4 fathoms below the 20 fathom level, the ground is a little easier for sinking, and the lode going larger. The lode in the 20 fms. level, west of the shaft, is about 18 in. wide, producing good work for tin. We shall at once commence stopping the bottom of the 10 fathom level, where the lode is 3 feet wide, of good quality. On the whole, our future prospects are a little more cheering, and I hope by the end of this month to go to market with about 2 tons of tin.—H. REYNOLDS: April 11.

ARUNDELL COPPER.—At the Victoria engine-shaft, sinking below the 36 fathom level, the ground continues favourable for sinking. In the 36 fms. level cross-cut, driving north, the ground is now more favourable for driving. In the 36 fms. level, driving east, we have a beautiful light kilaas, and the lode is not quite so hard, but much of the same character as for some time past.—W. THOMAS: April 11.

BALLESWIDEN UNITED.—Since my last, we have broken some good stones of tin in the flat lode shaft under the 50. We have not broken much tin west of this shaft but I am glad to say this tin is in the end of the shaft going west, and is very rich. We are still stopping down ground east under the 45, producing tin east of those stops. We have two pitches working on tribute; we are now doing what ought to have been done two years ago. I am glad that we are sinking this shaft at this time, for I believe the flat lode will make tin going down. The men who have worked on the lode think the same as myself, and I think we shall not be mistaken.—H. MICHELL.

BEAUFORT CONSOLS.—The following report has been addressed to Mr. J. Jennings, of the Black Pill Smelting-Works, near Swansea:—According to your request, I inspected the Beaufort Consols Mine, which I find situated at the Mumble Head, near Swansea. This piece of mining property, obtained from the Duke of Beaufort at 1-15th due, is more than two miles long north and south on the run of the lode, and a mile and a half wide from east to west. This includes four large promising lead lodes, and several smaller ones, three of which show lead in the cliffs on the sea shore. I find you have commenced working on the lode furthest east, which runs through the headland, and skirts the bay, and is dry at half tide. I find the strata to be lime and sandstone, similar to the productive mines in Wales. In the part on which operations are commenced the lode shows a most extraordinary appearance, averaging from 6 to 12 ft. wide, and is seen for 30 fms. in length, with good saving work for lead in it. I find the men, by blasting down the cliff, had exposed the lode, and about 4 ft. wide of which is producing good saving work, with solid pits, fill to back down for sale. About 20 fms. further north, on the big end, I find a new shaft opened on the back of the lode, and is down about 6 ft. below surface, where the lode shows spots of lead, and which I think in depth is likely to improve. Taking the present appearance of this new mine, and the very little work having been done, with a fine pile of lead already broken, and the prospect of it daily increasing, I think it is worthy of a spirited and effective trial. In addition to the lead found in this large lode, which is composed of can or fluor-spar, and is, I find, valuable as a flux for the smelting of rich ores. Large supplies can be furnished from this mine at a low rate, and be at the same time profitable to the adventurers. I also find a stream of water runs through the lode, on which a wheel, with a crusher attached for the reducing and cleaning of the ore, might be set up, which would enable you in a short time to come in the market with minerals for sale.—J. HAMBLY.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The engine-shaft is down 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 130 fms. level; the ground is of just the same nature for sinking as it has been for some time past; we have not as yet reached the lode in the 30, east of the shaft. The lode in the 115 east is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of good ore per fm.; in this level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and fine stones of ore, a very promising looking lode indeed, and I am of opinion that we have a good prospect before us here; Jeffery's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and ore—good saving work; the character of the lode in this end has greatly improved during the last month's driving; Jackson's stopes, in this level, are worth 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 east is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and looking very promising. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 80. The tribute department, on the whole, looks pretty well.—J. PHILLIPS: April 10.

BOLNOWE.—In the 30, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prlan, and soft spar.—W. ROBERTS: April 7.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft is sunk 13 fms. 3 ft. below the 24 fathom level, and the shaftmen are now engaged in casing and dividing it, and making preparations so as to draw from the bottom of the shaft with the whim instead of the tackle; when completed, we shall resume the sinking of the shaft so deep as to be under the elvan, or cross-cutting to see the lode. We have set the 12nd east to drive by four men, 2 fms. stant, at 2¢ per fm.; in the end the lode is 3 ft. wide, and has a very promising appearance. In the 24 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with occasionally some good saving work, and more black-jack and less mundle, with good stones of copper ore; this end is looking exceedingly well for further improvement. We are dressing a parcel of black jack, which we shall shortly be in a position to offer for sale. All the other parts of the mine are much the same as in my last report.—W. GODDEN: April 12.

BRONFLOYD.—The ore now out, and ready for crushing, looks quite as good as I expected, and the ore in both east and west driving is still improving. The north cross-cut is hard, but full of spar and mineral ground, and I hope to see the lode here very rich before long. Had the committee sanctioned the opening of the shaft, as suggested by me, now nearly twelve months back, I have no doubt but that the mine by this time would have been in a profitable state.—J. JONES: April 9.

BRYNTAIL.—The 10 east, on new lode, has greatly improved in appearance during the past week; there is a decided change in the ground, which is very congenial for ore, and easier to drive, and a good branch of ore now presents itself: yesterday morning we rose some splendid ore from it. There is lead enough at present to pay the cost of driving, with every indication of a speedy improvement.—JAMES ROACH: April 8.

It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to inform you that, in searching for the lode opposite the place where I intended sinking the new shaft, some good ore has already been found, but we have not yet fairly gone into the lode; I intend to see it in as many places as possible. My opinion is already strengthened as to the value of the eastern part of the sett.—J. ROACH: April 11.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 30 fms. level, where the lode is still divided by a horse of kilaas; the eastern part is about 5 in. wide, composed principally of can, with bits of lead; the western part is 10 in. wide, composed of can, spotted with lead and mundle.—W. BRYANT.

CAE-GYNON.—On the 7th inst., being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 20 fms. level to drive east, by four men, at 6¢ per fm. The 20 to drive west, by four men, at 6¢ per fm. A winze to sink under the 10 fathom level, by six men, at 6¢ per fm. The stopes in the 10 fms. level to twelve men, at 3¢ 10¢ per fm. We are continuing to dress as usual, and in future shall have a larger quantity of stuff, as we have now more men at work on ore ground. There is an improvement in our 20 west, the lode being 4 ft. wide, with a mixture of lead ore, and all the lode not yet cut through. No alteration in the other bargains. The stopes are still producing 10 cwt. per fm.—EVAN STEEDMAN: April 11.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The 10 fathom level, driving east on the caunter lode continues to produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. Other bargains are without alteration.—W. ROBERTS: April 7.

CARADON CONSOLS.—No alteration in the 37 fathom level, cross-cut north, but in the 27 fms. level, we have commenced driving east on the new lode, which is at present rather small, but ore, and appears to be improving as we get off the cross-course: from the appearance of this lode I think it would be most advisable to see it at the 37, and it cannot be far off the other lode; therefore, by our present plan, I will put two of the men to drive towards it at the 37. I should also like to see the south cross-cut continued.—April 7.

CAROLINE WHEEL PROSPER (BUCKFLEIGH).—Saturday last being our setting-day, we set the following bargains:—The deep adit level to drive by six men, the month, at 8¢ per fathom. We are now entirely clear of the old men's workings, and the lode, which is about 2½ ft. wide, produces good stones of tin. No. 2 stopes, in the back of the shallow adit level, set to four men, the month, at 6¢ per fathom; the lode here is about 2 ft. wide, which produces good work for the stamps. The shallow adit level, set to drive west by four men, the month, at 7¢ per fathom; the branches spoken of in my last have now come together, which makes the lode 2 feet wide, but which is not at present rich for tin. We are busily engaged at present getting out the ground for the wheel-pit and floors, for the erection of the wheel and stamps we purchased at the sale on South Plain Wood Mine. Our stamps and other machinery are working beautifully.—W. WILLIAMS; J. WILLIAMS: April 12.

CARRIGO-HOVA (LEANTYNICH).—Our works are progressing very satisfactorily. In the upper level, driving north-east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, mixed with copper and gossan. In driving south-west on the same lode, the ground looks most promising, producing good copper, with a little lead. In the lower level, driving south-west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, mixed with copper and gossan. The ground in this part of the mine has an equally satisfactory appearance.—JOHN LESTER: April 11.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—At Eley's shaft, since I last inspected, they have in the 23 driven about 15 feet east and 9 feet west; the lode in the western end is 18 in. wide, composed of mundle, quartz, and capel, with some rich stones of copper ore, but not enough to value; it has a very promising appearance: this end is suspended for the present. The lode in the eastern end is from 3 to 4 feet wide, with a leader of ore on the south, and one on the north worth together 5¢ per fathom; the former leader is small, the latter about 12 inches wide; there is a horse of kilaas between both, with rich veins of ore running through it from one branch to the other. The end was set on Saturday, to three men and three boys, at 70¢ per fathom. The casing and dividing of the shaft to the 22, to enable you to drop the whim-kibble to bottom, was set to eight men, per contract, at 3¢ 10¢ for the job. They will have to fix a cistern and lift, and this will be done with all possible speed, to enable you to commence sinking again. At North Battery shaft, the men are also employed casing and dividing, to bring the kibble to the 20; this, together with the driving of 2 fms. east, was set per contract to eight men, at 3¢ 10¢ for the job. Capt. Dunn has been dining, and finds the two lodes here will not intersect each other in sinking so soon as expected; they do not appear to be parallel lodes, as they converge going east, and diverge going west. The intersection east of the shaft will be in about 20 or 25 fms.—W. HOLLOW, Jun.: April 9.

CARVANNALL.—At the engine-shaft, sinking under the 100 fms. level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundle, iron, and ore. No alteration in any other bargains. The tribute pitches are looking well.—W. ROBERTS: April 7.

CLIAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia Lode: Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 40 fathom level; the shaftmen for the next month will be engaged in cutting a trip lift, cistern pit, fixing pitwork, &c., at the 40 fathom level. The 40 fathom level, driving east of engine-shaft, is extended about 2 fathoms, the lode producing 2½ fms. of ore, the 40 fathom level, driving west of engine-shaft, is extended 2½ fms., the lode yielding 2 tons per fm. The winze sinking below the 30 fms. level, east of engine-shaft, is sunk 2½ fms., the lode yielding 1 ton per fm. The 30 fms. level, driving east of Walter's engine-shaft, is extended 28 fathoms, the

lode yielding 1 ton per fathom. The cross-cut, driving south at the 30 fathom level, is extended 3 fms. We expect to intersect Whitford's lode by the middle of next month. The winze sinking below the 20 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is sunk 2½ fms., the lode yielding 2 tons per fathom. The 20 fathom level, driving east of engine-shaft, is extended 40 fathoms, the lode producing rich stones of ore.—Mary Ann Lode: The 16 fathom level, driving east of old engine-shaft, is extended 61 fathoms, the lode producing rich stones of copper ore. Our new fire-whim-engine is gone to work, and answers admirably well.—J. CUDLIP; C. GLASSAN: April 7.

CAYLAN.—South Eagle Rock Lode: We have intersected the lode in this end, and cut into it about 9 feet, but have not yet cut through it; the lode, as far as we have seen, is composed chiefly of capel and spar, with occasional spots of lead ore, and letting out a great quantity of water.—Eagle Rock Lode, Deep Adit Level West: The stopes are producing about 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm. We expect an improvement in this stopes very soon, as there is good ore in the bottom of the level, which is now but a very short distance before us.—Powell's Level East: The stopes are producing—No. 1, 10 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt.; and No. 3, 8 cwt., of lead ore per fathom.—JAMES BARRELL: April 6.

—South Eagle Rock Lode: We have not yet cut through the lode in Barkell's level, in consequence of the great quantity of water that is coming from it; and the end being hard, our progress here is slow. The lode is composed chiefly of capel and spar, and for the last 2 feet of driving has a more kindly appearance than before, being interspersed with spots of blende and lead ore throughout.—Eagle Rock Lode, Deep Adit Level West: The stopes are producing about 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm.—Powell's Level East: The stopes are producing—No. 1, 10 cwt.; No. 2, 10 cwt.; and No. 3, 8 cwt., of lead ore per fm. We have not yet commenced to drive south from the level. Powell's deep adit level is progressing favourably. We have brought home the water for washing the ore from Powell's level, and are getting on with the dressing as fast as we possibly can.—J. BARRELL: April 11.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Treblakin, the lode in the 65, west end, is full 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, floukan, mundle, and stones of lead, improving in appearance. The lode in the 55, west end, is 16 in. wide, composed of quartz, prlan, floukan, and mundle, spotted with lead; the stopes in the back of this level are worth about 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level east are worth from 3 to 4 cwt. of lead per fm. At Treblakin, the lode in the 66 south is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, prlan, and fluor-spar, worth about 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; the lode in this level north is 1½ inches wide, composed of quartz, prlan, and fluor-spar, with some very good stones of lead. The lode in the 56, north end, is 12 in. wide, worth about 3 cwt. of lead per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth full 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the sump-winze is 1½ ft. wide, worth about 8 cwt. of lead per fm.; the stopes, north and south of sump-winze, are suspended. We have now on the mines, dressed and undressed, about 10 tons of owners' ore broken from the shafts, ends, and stopes, and about 4 tons of tributaries, making together from 14 to 14½ tons.—J. TREVIN; A. DOWS: April 7.

CWM DARREN.—At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30 fms. level, the part of the lode being carried is 20 in. wide, saving work for copper ore, ground much as usual. In the 30 fms. level, driving west, the south part of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a mixture of lead ore throughout. In the stopes in back of said level, east of Morgan's winze, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding good work for copper ore. We have not crashed any stuff for the past week, being short of water.—A. WATKINS: April 9.

CWMDYLL.—A great change has taken place in the weather this week; the snow is fast disappearing. On Monday we shall commence stamping, getting down ore, and working in the higher levels. We have been clearing and getting in order the week. Owing to the length of the winter, we have plenty of work. The greater part of the mine has been buried in ice for four months; and a sudden change bringing down a quantity of rocks and land-slips in all directions, the period has now arrived to increase our force. The large stopes in No. 6 level is clear.—T. COLLIVER.

DARREN.—The deep adit level is driven west of cross-cut on Francis's lode about 12 fms., and to within 6 fms. of the winze. The end is now getting into the run of ore ground driven through Francis's level, and from this indication I am led to believe that at this point you will very shortly realise profitable results. The winze below Francis's level is down 3 fms.; the lode is 8 feet wide, with a mixture of ore throughout. As soon as a connection is made to the deep adit level you will be in a good position to work the ground to the best advantage, for then you will have what at present is deficient—good ventilation. In the stopes over the winze the lode is from 8 to 10 feet wide, yielding a large quantity of fair quality work. The cross-cut from level Coed has intersected the lode which forms a junction with what is called the main lode, about 70 fms. west of the cross-cut, but to the eastward, according to its present bearing, it is taking ground, I should say, quite 3 ft. in 6 ft.; it is 3 feet wide, and is yielding lead to a paying extent. The tribute pitches generally throughout the mine are looking very well. Capt. Humphreys will sample 10 tons of lead ore from the level Coed, and will send you the result.—J. HUMPHREYS: April 5.

In the 10, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 12 feet wide, good ore. In the deep adit, west of cross-cut, we cut last week a branch of silver-lead ore; this level has 6 fms. to come under the ore ground in Francis's level. The stopes in back of Francis's level is yielding ore—very promising. The winze under this level is sunk 3 ft.; we have just touched the lode, and have cut fine sprigs of ore. We ought to drive Francis's level to the old mine, to drain it, which will be the great object we have in view, unwatering the machinery of the western part of the mine; that done, success is almost certain. In the cross-cut north, in level Coed, 200 fms. from mouth and 3 fms. north of this level, the lode produces good stones of lead ore, ½ ton per fm. The pitch above level Coed will, to all appearance, yield lead ore.—J. HUMPHREYS: April 5.

DEVON AND COURTEAY.—The lode in the 90 west has not been taken down since last report. The lode on the caunter in this level, driving north, is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm.—T. BAWDEN: April 11.

DEVON BULLER.—All our operations connected with the buildings are progressing satisfactorily. The engine-house is finished, and the carpenters have commenced getting up the roof to-day.—W. NIXIE: April 12.

DHURODE.—During the past month 3 fms. of stoping have been cleared from the top of the big stull above the shallow adit; for this month six men have been taken to beat down a piece of ore ground in the hanging wall, to be carried 3 feet thick, at 2¢ per fm. The winze under the deep adit is sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. in the past month, and is taken by eight men for this month, at 9¢ per fm.; the ground is improving in depth, and we are getting more copper in sinking. The driving south on the cross-course was cleared nearly 6 fms. last month, and is taken by six men, at 45¢ per fm. for the month; the end is making more water than usual, showing that we are drawing near to an east and west lode; all the stone is impregnated with copper in small stopes. The accommodation of ore staff broken underground, from 1000 to 1500 kilaas, and is daily being added to. The stamps are working well. From the several tons of ore ready for market, and many more in course of preparation. At the East Mine, the sinking of the engine-shaft is continued at 4¢ 10¢ per fm.; it is now sunk about 3 fms.; the quartz lode is still holding down, and the copper increasing, the kilaas rock adjoining the lode is coated with green carbonate.—W. TONKIN: April 10.

DUNSELY WHEEL PHENIX.—We are now engaged fixing the dressing machinery, and preparing for railway, so as to convey the tinstuff from the east shaft to the stamps. The lode in the stopes is without alteration since my last.—J. SPARRO.

EAGLEBROOK.—We are making preparations for sinking the engine-shaft below the 10 fms. level; the shaftmen have been engaged during the week in cutting the plat. The 10 fms. level west is extended 3 fms. 5 ft.; the lode in the end is of a very kindly appearance, composed of soft white spar and carbonate of lime, with occasional good stones of lead ore. There is yet a great portion of the lode standing to the north of this level, which we intend removing after the level is driven 6 fms. further. The 10 fms. level east is extended 2 fms. 3 ft.; the lode in the end is about 5 feet wide, composed of white spar, clay-slate, and gossan, with spots of lead ore; this level is not yet far enough on to meet the ore ground seen above. We are busy on the drawing-machine, which will be complete in about three weeks from this time.—H. TYACK: April 10.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The lode in the 22 end west has a good stone of ore in the middle of the end, a continuation of the ore discovered in the roof in the beginning of the week; the ground is rather better for driving. They have passed through the loose rock in the cross-cut south, in the east plat in this level, and have a rock similar to that in the 27 fms. level cross-cut below them. The rock in the south level, driving west in the 33, is rather better in appearance, with the lead sprinkled through it in smaller spots than it was. The end driving east from No. 3 cross-cut west is looking much the same; we have put two men in No. 2 cross-cut west, to drive to hole to this end, when there will only be about 5 fms. between these two ends on the south lode, and which I hope we shall hole this month. We have only set one pitch, that is in the back of the 27 fms. level. The pitches were all in the old men's backs, but which we find will not pay until the ground is more opened out; this we are now doing on tutwork as fast as possible, and hope in a month or two to raise a good quantity of ore, by taking away stopes from the back of the 33.—R. WILLIAMS: April 7.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode at the engine-shaft has not been taken down since my last report. In the 49 fms. level west the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The middle lode in the 36 fms. level, west of Red Whim-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking in this level the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom.—J. PHILLIPS, Jun.: April 10.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The 57 fathom level cross-cut, is driven north of the engine-shaft 13 fathoms 1 foot 6 inches, and the 57 cross-cut south 7 fathoms 3 feet, and we hope in the course of another month to see the main lode at this level. The ground continues favourable both for speed and, consequently, to the produce of tin.—April 7.

EAST WHEEL GEORGE.—The ground in the shaft sinking below the 44 fathom level is just as reported on last week, the capels still being spotted with ore.—April 7.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—Hitchins's shaft is sunk and made good 11 fms. 4 ft. 6 inches below the 88. We intend to sink a few fathoms more for a fork, then drive south through the lode. We have no alteration in the bottom of the shaft. We have no material improvement in the 35 east since last reported; the ground still continues favourable for driving. We have about 6 ft. more of Homersham's shaft to strip down to the back of the Tunnel level.—W. METTRELL: April 12.

GREAT HERWAS UNITED.—The lode reported last week as intersected in the 36 fms. level, north of the late working, still holds good; we have further to drive in the east cross-cut to find it, as it is diverging from the south lode in that direction. We are opening out on the 40 fms. level, and the 46 and 50 fms. levels also, where is 1½ ft. wide, good average work; the ground is harder about the north lode than the south one, which is likely to constitute the lode more regular and to be depended on; we have good prospects occasionally on the south lode, but very uncertain, being accompanied by a large soft floukan. I have no fear but that we shall be rewarded for our perseverance after a few months, but we have years' work before us to throw the mine open on that scale which the extensive field affords us.—J. WISE: April 11.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The lode in the engine-shaft yields stones of ore. There is no important change in the ends in the 72 fms. level. The lode in the 60, on the south branch, yields about 1 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 west, on the main lode, is worth 6¢ per fathom for ore. No. 1 stopes, over this level, is worth 14¢ per fm. for ore, and yields 7 tons of mundle per fathom. There is no change to notice in other parts of the mine.—OSBORNE RICKARD: April 11.

GREAT SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—Hitchins's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. under the adit, and the ground still very favourable for sinking. I am happy to inform you we have been, and are still, breaking some splendid stones of mundle, ore, &c., from branches underlying south towards the main lode. The engine-house will be completed by the end of next week, so that the engineers will be able to begin to have in the machinery. All other things are progressing satisfactorily.—THOMAS METTRELL: April 12.

GREAT WHEEL MARTHA.—I am glad to inform you we have cut a new lode in a capital position in the sett, and as far as I am able to judge, its direction is direct to Wheal Martha; it is far better situated than the north lode you have seen cut in Wheal Martha sett; indeed, it is upwards of 90 fms. south of the north lode cut, it is about 14 ft. per fm. for ore, and yields 7 tons of mundle per fathom. There is no change to notice in other parts of the mine. I consider it has materially added to the value of the mine, and I hope in the course of another week, to be able to trace it off east, so as to com-

mence sinking on its course. I hear of a good discovery of a kindly ore at Lamerhoe, which speaks well for Wheal Martha.—S. PAUL: April 4.

GREAT TREGUEN CONSOLS.—Since last report we have broken some small malleable copper ore, mixed with gossan, together with grey copper ore; the improving every fathom we sink. The lode in the western end of the bottom level's shaft is still improving, producing some bright spots of yellow copper ore.—JOHN SPARRO: April 10.

HAWKMOOR.—The lode now sinking on in the eastern shaft is 3 ft. wide, the lode, containing prlan, yellow ore, and fluor-spar, and the ground, on the whole, proving. In the 30 east we have broken some stuff of a promising character, and the end looks more kindly than it has for many fathoms; the stopes underneath over this level are not so productive as they have been, but 5 fms. up there the lode going eastward, extending up to the bottom of the 20. In the 20 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing mundle and spar, with small branches of copper ore, not a regular course of ore. The tribute pitches between the 10 and 20, west end, are just as usual; and we expect, at the present standard, to be able to set about tribute pitches on this piece of ground.—J. KERRICK; J. RICHARDS: April 7.

HEMERDON CONSOLS.—In the end driving east in the 15 fms. level, the lode is about 1 foot wide, and producing saving work for tin. In the stopes in the 15 fms. level, east of the shaft, the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, looking very well, and producing very good work for tin. In the stopes in the back of the shaft, the lode is about 18 in. wide, and producing some tolerably heavy quantities. We have not as yet taken down the lode in the ends driving east and west of the 29, we are at present driving by the side of it.—S. T. TREWICK: April 11.

HILL BRIDGE.—The lode at Wheal Jewell shaft still presents a very favourable appearance, and is improving as we go down; the ground is without any material alteration since my last.—JOHN SPARRO: April 10.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode at Morris's shaft, sinking below the 15 fms. level, is worth 9 tons of ore per fathom. In Doidge's winze the ground is very troublesome to work; the lode will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 75 fms. level east the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom; in the 75 fms. level the lode is of much the same character as last reported, producing good stones of ore from the bottom of the level. In the 65 fms. level east the lode continues to be 4 tons of ore per fathom. In Harris's winze, sinking below the 65 fms. level, the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 55 fms. level cross-cut, the lode has been found larger than was anticipated, and no south wall has been reached throughout this driving the lode has proved productive of ore, although in small quantities. On the south lode, at Hitchins's shaft, no lode has been taken since last report. In the 65 fms. level east there is a good leader of yellow ore, the western end of this level the lode is producing good stones of ore. The shaft and tutwork departments continue much as heretofore.—W. RICHARDS: April 8.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35 fms. level, on the eastern part of the lode, about 6 inches wide, composed of spar, interspersed with lead ore, and letting out moderate feed of water; I calculate it will be prudent to drive a few fathoms on its course, so as to prove it, as the lode was productive in the level above; and part; the lode in this level, in the western part, is disordered by a wide, and unproductive; in the back of this level, near the end, the lode will produce from 10 to 12 tons of lead ore per fm. All other parts of the mine, with regard to the tribute department, is much as usual. The 26 tons of lead ore, sold to Messrs. Newton, and Co., will be sent on immediately.—W. BARRETT: April 11.

KILRILAN.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 5 fms. level; the lode, composed of spar and blende, with spots of lead ore. I have stopped the shaft in the back of the 5 fms. level, as it had every appearance of increasing the level, which would cause a detention in sinking the shaft. The men are put to sink in the bottom of the level, and if circumstances will admit, we shall get this down in readiness to ventilate the 20 fms. level, which will facilitate operations at that department. At the surface, the shears is erected, and the masonry ready to receive the angle-bob, which will be proceeded with immediately.—E. ROUSSEAU: April 11.

LACKAMORE.—The following is our setting-list for April:—A pitch in the pit to extend from Bryan's shaft 30 fms. east and as deep as the 10 fms. level below the 15 fms. level, at 84¢ per ton, and to have 30 ft. of level, at 84¢ per ton, and to have the back of the 10, north of the engine-shaft, to extend from cross-cut 20 fms. east and as high as the adit level by six men, at 3¢ 5¢ per fathom. A pitch west of the shaft, in the adit level, on south lode, to extend from present workings 10 fms. west two men, at 3¢ 15¢ per ton. The above pitches are without much alteration. 10 to drive east on north lode by two men 5 fms., at 10¢ per fathom, and 10 to drive for copper ore. To clear Honey's shaft by four men from the 10 fms. level at 8¢ per fathom. We have forked the water to the 20. I have to-day been to the old workings as far as I could, and find a great quantity of ground open, and in a most desolate state; the shafts and levels are so filled with stuff that I cannot get into either of the ends; I am much pleased, however, to find some good ground. I broke some stones of copper, of very excellent quality, and have a pitch in the back of the 20, north of the engine-shaft, as directed, to four men, at 10¢ per ton. I shall clear the shafts and levels with all possible speed, so as to get good working order, and open more tribute ground.—April 9.

LAMHEROE WHEEL MARTHA.—The 50 fms. level cross-cut has been extended north of Jessie's engine-shaft 9 fms., and is now near the point where we anticipated on reaching the lode, which has not yet been intersected. The ground at level continues wet, and troublesome for driving. In the 40 fms. level we cut into the north part of the lode, with a view of ascertaining its character, which consists of hard capel and mundle, letting out much water, which makes the progress, in consequence of which we have thought it advisable to make a new driving the level east on the north side of the lode until the water is drained to the 50 fms. level. In the 40 fms. level west the lode continues large (3 feet wide), producing capel, mundle, quartz, prlan, and yellow copper ore of a promising description. The lode in this end being large, we deem it right to carry only 3 fms. north part of it in driving the level. We have set two pitches in the back and east of the 30 fms. level, on tributaries of 10¢ and 13¢ 4¢ in 1¢.—April 7.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—We are about to commence fixing the life shaft, and draw water for the stamps; we hope to complete this by Friday next. The work done, we shall be ready for the stamps to work; the engineer thinks we shall be able to get to work on Saturday next. We have a small improvement in the 10 to 30 fms. level, east of the shaft, which we have thought it advisable to sink to the 10 or 20 fms. levels, east of the flookan. Not only myself, but all who have seen the levels, are much disappointed at our not yet meeting with tin, considering our expectations; the expected change, however, may be close at hand. At Eley's shaft, we have driven about 15 feet east, for the sake of our convenience in sinking; the lode is 4 feet wide, and opening good tribute ground. We hope to commence driving this shaft for bearer and cistern this week. The masons have commenced the burning-house, and we are using all our efforts to get the floors ready to receive after it leaves the stamps. We have three carpenters engaged every day, busily at work.—F. PASCOE: April 10.

LANDUDNO.—The bed last intersected, at Treweek's shaft, is unproductive, it is, however, a branch of ore standing on the western side of the shaft, & below the last bed, the string being apparently thrown in west of the shaft; we strip this down to prove it before we commence sinking again. The water is increasing at the shaft, and we expect to have from 7 to 10 yards more to meet the great shale bed seen in the south part of this mine. The adit level, compact limestone, and the beds are still without any dip going northwards. Last month the men have driven a little over 1 yard a week, and we have seen more to drive to Treweek's shaft. In the rise in the back of the 80 fms. level, east of Treweek's, there is a little improvement; the strings lying in the level, and in the 40 fms. level, we have driven about 15 feet east, for the sake of our convenience in sinking; the lode is 4 feet wide, and opening good tribute ground. We hope to commence driving this shaft for bearer and cistern this week. The masons have commenced the burning-house, and we are using all our efforts to get

the 20 fm. level, but we must go through the lode before we can judge its value.—A. WATKINS: April 9.

WRYSGAN SLATE.—In the several slate bargains the opening for the extension of floors is being continued, and a good make of slate is produced. No. 2 is now opened into No. 3, and the rock never had a more favourable appearance; we continue to make a fair proportion of the large sizes, 28 in. by 15 in., from here, and those of the best quality. In No. 3 the level has been completed, and the new bargain is now being roofed up into No. 4. The second bargain on No. 4 yields an increased proportion of slate this month. In the first bargain, on floor No. 6, the slate bed beneath the upper unproductive band has been cut, the foot of which is of excellent quality, considering we are so near to the surface. In the second bargain, the band referred to is now being removed. It is proposed to open a new floor under here by a communication from the day, in order to expedite operations, and bring us sooner in deep workings, under a spot where the quality of the slate vein is so decidedly superior to that contained in the other openings. In No. 8, 30 yards of beautiful slate rock has been tunnelled through; the hard hand is intersected, and will in about a fortnight be passed through, when the level will be continued through the upper slate bed to the back slant. The opening of two bargains will then follow—one on either side the level. In our surface operations we are progressing. All the rails are laid on the lower incline plane, and in four or five days the upper incline will be in the same position. The carpenters are roofing the machine-houses, and I hope to be able to commence the erection of the water-wheel next week. A short time hence must witness the completion of all our present erections and improvements.—Wm. WILLIAMS: April 12.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, April 13, 1855.

COPPER.		£. s. d.	BRASS (sheets) . . . p. lb.		1 0 1/2 d.
Sheathing and bolts . . . p. lb.	0 1 3		Wire		11 1/2 d.
Bottoms	0 1 0		Foreign	23 0 0	—
Old (Exchange)	129 0 0		To arrive	23 10 0	—
Best selected	128 0 0				
Tough cake	125 0 0				
Tin	126 0 0				
South American	—				
IRON.		per Ton.	In sheets		28 0 0-28 10 0
*Barn, Welsh, in London . . .	8 0 0-8 5 0		English, blocks	111 0 0	—
*Ditto, to arrive	7 10 0-7 15 0		Ditto, Bars (in barrels) . . .	112 0 0	—
*Nail rods	8 0 0	—	Ditto, Refined	114 0 0	—
*Stafford, in London	8 10 0	—	Banca	110 0-112 0 0	—
*Bars, ditto	8 0 0-9 0 0		Straits	106 0 0	—
*Hoops, ditto	8 10 0-10 0 0				
*Sheets, single	4 15 0-5 5 0				
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	4 15 0-5 5 0				
Refined metal, ditto	6 10 0-7 0 0				
Bars, common, ditto	6 10 0-7 0 0				
Ditto, railway, ditto	6 5 0-6 10 0				
Ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	14 0 0-15 10 0				
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	3 0 0-3 1 0				
LEAD.			Canada plates		10 0 0-15 0 0
English Pig	23 0 0-23 10 0		In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Ditto sheet	23 0 0-23 10 0				
Ditto rod lead	23 10 0-23 10 0				
Ditto white	23 10 0-23 10 0				
Ditto patent shot	25 10 0-25 10 0				
Spanish, in bond	21 0 0-22 0 0				
American	none.				
FOREIGN STEEL.			Stirling's Patent		5 5 0
Swedish, in kegs to arrive . . .	18 10 0	—	Toughened Pigs	Glasg.	4 0 0-4 5 0
Ditto, in fagots	22 0 0	—	Ditto	Wales	4 0 0-4 5 0
English, Spring	22 0 0-24 0 0		Indian Charcoal Pigs	In London	— 6 10 0
QUICKSILVER	p. lb. 1s. 10d.-1s. 11d.				

* In Liverpool, 5s. per ton less. + In Liverpool, 10s. per ton less.
At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The metal market continues dull, with very little difference in prices.

COPPER.—There is a good demand for home consumption, also for exportation to France. An order for some few tons of common flange rails has been given out by Government, at 180s. per ton.

IRON.—English bar iron has again declined, business having been done at 7l. 10s. per ton in London, in parcels of 50 to 100 tons. The reduction in Staffordshire descriptions has been confirmed by the several meetings held during the week, but without producing any marked improvement in the demand. Scotch-pigs opened on Monday at 59s., mixed numbers, rather buyers; on Tuesday, about 1500 to 2000 tons changed hands, at 59s. 6d. to 60s.; Wednesday and yesterday the price remained at 59s. 6d., mixed numbers, cash; to-day, on the announcement that the Government required a loan, holders evinced a desire to realise, and business could have been effected at 6d. per ton less.

LEAD.—There is more enquiry for this metal; an advance of about 10s. per ton has taken place.

SPELTER.—The market has drooped to 23l., several prompts becoming due in a few days; it is supposed after they are cleared off the market will stiffen, and better prices be obtained.

TIN.—The demand is fair for English qualities. Banca in request, but little or nothing to be had on the spot; for arrival, 111l. is quoted. Straits is held for 104l. to 106l., according to quality.

TIN-PLATES in better demand. Coke has improved 6d. per box.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER are quoted as before.

GLASGOW, APRIL 12.—The pig-iron market has again become firm in tone, influenced by the reduction in the discount rate, and very fair shipments. Transactions have taken place to some extent this week at 60s., at which price some of the makers have been selling pretty freely. To-day the market was quiet, but quite firm, at 60s., cash. No. 1, g.m.b., 60s. 9d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 59s. Shipments for the week ending April 7:—Foreign, 6115 tons; coastwise, 8380 tons = 13,495 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 6365 tons; coastwise, 10,160 tons = 16,525 tons.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 12.—Prices of Manufactured Iron have continued steady during the week, with a moderate demand. Scotch Pigs have advanced a little, but the demand is not active, and buyers purchase with extreme caution, anticipating a decline when the spring shipments are completed. A good business is doing in Tin and Copper, without change in price. The quotation of Tin-plates are—Charcoal, 10, Liverpool, 1l. 11s. per box; Coke, 10, 1l. 6s.; Bolt and sheathing copper, at Liverpool, 1s. 2d. per lb.

PARIS.—Our metal market shows decidedly more calmness, present wants being now pretty well supplied, and speculators seem disinclined to operate. Prices remain the same for most descriptions of iron, although a large firm is reported to have effected a sale of some magnitude at an advance. At St. Dizier, the demand for pigs continues active, and much business has been done at former rates. All other metals remain without any material alteration. The Société des houillères grasses (Bituminous Coal Company) du levant d'Elouanges have advertised that interest, amounting to 25 fr. per share, will be payable on and after the 15th inst.

CHARLEROI, APRIL 12.—The Journal de Charleroi states that the rail trade is very brisk; many orders for exportation are daily received, and are executed with the greatest promptitude; the demand for home consumption is also good. The coal trade is very active. The Sacré-Madame Colliery Company, at their meeting, at Dampremy, declared a dividend for 1854 at the rate of 100 frs. (4l.) per share, and at the same meeting it was resolved that the whole of the mortgage bonds, amounting to 100,000 frs. (4000l.), should be repaid on the 1st of July next, and that holders of such bonds wishing for immediate re-payment can obtain it by allowing a discount of 4 per cent. per annum.

MINES.—Dividend shares are still in the most active demand, and in some of them a considerable rise has taken place. Speculative and calling shares are only saleable at mere nominal prices, further calls seeming to be greatly dreaded, although mines cannot be made without them, and where the prospects are such as to warrant a vigorous prosecution, it seems a pity they are not better responded to; and where the prospects are not sufficiently encouraging, it would be more satisfactory to all concerned to stop operations at once, and divide whatever assets there may be. Bassets have advanced to 565l., 575l.; the sale of ore last week realised upwards of 7000l. for the month, the largest sale ever made by the mine, and which will considerably increase the profits for the next account. North Bassets have been done at 19l. 10s. to 20l.; Rosewarne, 150l. to 160l.; South Frances, 360l. to 370l. Alfred Consols have suddenly declined to 11l., 11l. 10s., chiefly, we presume, from the small dividend of 4s. declared at the meeting, although this may be partly accounted for by the fact that 6000l. was charged towards the new machinery. Sordridge is reported as looking much better, and shares left off very firm at 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 2s. 6d.; East Gunnis Lake, 1l. 15s.; Wheal Wrey, 5l. to 6l. 5s.; South Caradon, 315l. to 320l.

In Herodfoot a good improvement has taken place since our last, and in reference to our remarks of last week upon the lead trade, we understand there is a probability of the price for ores being better. There is some talk of a new melting company, which, if carried out, would give a good impetus to the trade. South Tamar shares are 6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d.; Bedford United, 9l. 10s. to 9l. 15s., and the mine looking particularly well. East Bassets have been acquired after, and Wheal Cupid and North Buller, two contiguous mines, are reported as greatly improving. Granblers are quiet, and may continue so until the lode is cut, and which may, before long, be looked for. North Crofty, 10l. 10s. to 11l. The dividend at Wheal Clifford was 2l. 13s. 3d. per share, and the report of the mine very satisfactory; the 160 fm. level has been driven west 24 fms., through a good course of ore the whole distance, the end now yielding 10 tons of ore per fm., worth 10l. per ton, and driving for 12l. per fm.; a winze south

from the 150, worth 70l. per fm. In Great South Tolgus, shares have advanced to 6l.; Trebarvah, 2l. to 2l. 10s.; West Bassot, 28l. to 29l.; Devon Great Consols, 365l. to 370l.; Buller, 510l. to 520l.

A bill now before the House of Commons, for the purpose of making mines chargeable to the Poor's Rate, does not appear to have excited much interest among those connected with mining, although we have heard various rumours respecting the effect it would be likely to have upon the profits of several companies. Mines already pay heavy royalties to the owners of the soil, and we should like to hear the opinions of experienced and practical managers upon this contemplated further charge, before it would be too late to oppose the bill, if considered necessary for the mining interest to do so.

The lead ores sold at Holywell, on the 12th inst., realised better prices. Pen-y-Gelli Mine sold 7 tons, at 13l. 8s. 6d. per ton; Orsedd, 20 tons, at 12l. 0s. 6d.; Merilyn, 14 tons, at 12l. 5s.; and 6 tons at 7l. 17s. 6d.

At the Wheal Clifford meeting, on the 7th inst., the accounts for eight months ending February showed—Ore sold, July, 452l. 15s. 5d.; Sept., 1145l. 19s. 4d.; Nov., 1509l. 1s. 9d.; Jan., 1774l. 3s. 6d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 656l. 10s. 4d.; 708l. 13s. 4d.; 904l. 15s. 9d.; 904l. 15s. 9d.; November and Dec., 1276l. 10s. 5d.; Jan. and Feb., 1356l. 2s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 666l. 3s. 5d. The result of the several two-monthly workings was—July and Aug., 315l. 19s. 6d.—Sept. and Oct., profit, 241l. 3s. 7d.; Nov. and Dec., 322l. 11s. 4d.; Jan. and Feb., 418l. 7s.; leaving balance profit as above, 666l. 3s. 5d. This balance was agreed to be divided, being equal to a dividend of 2l. 13s. 3d. per share.

At Drake Walls Mining Company special general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. John H. Gill, of Tavistock, in the chair), to alter, amend, repeal, and enlarge all or any part of the rules and regulations in force, or existing, for the government of the company, and to substitute, pass, or agree upon, any other rules or regulations, the original rules of the company having been read for the information of shareholders not acquainted with them, prior to the reading of the new rules proposed to be submitted in lieu thereof; and the latter having been read, and a lengthened discussion having taken place as to a liability of Mr. Staines, it was resolved that the existing rules regulating the election, nomination, or other appointment of a committee, be amended and extended. It was also resolved that the committee be elected by and from the shareholders generally, wherever resident, at any general meeting of shareholders duly convened. A committee, consisting of five shareholders, for the future management and government of the company, in whom, or in a majority of whom, were vested all the moneys, funds, and properties of the company, who are to remain in office until another committee shall be appointed at a subsequent general meeting. A special general meeting of shareholders will in future be held every three months. On Messrs. Betteley, Libby, Berry, Hodgson, and Dunford, being proposed as the committee, an amendment was moved by Mr. Bridgman, and seconded by Mr. Tyrie, nominating the latter gentleman, and four others, when a show of hands was taken, and the original proposition carried; whereupon Mr. Tyrie demanded a poll, and 1450 votes were recorded for the amendment, and 1703 for the original motion—a result which must, we should think, have been anticipated, seeing the very extraordinary manner in which the proceedings were conducted on the former occasion. It was further resolved that the committee have full power to do all such acts, and take all such proceedings, as they may think requisite in relation to the mine, or to the shareholders, with full power to employ such agents or workmen, or others, as they may in their judgment deem necessary or expedient. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Treleigh Consols half-yearly meeting, advertised to have taken place on Wednesday last, Mr. G. B. Carr took the chair, *pro forma*, and a communication from Capt. Prince was read, stating that he could speak in very favourable terms of the present position and prospects of the mine; but in consequence of being lately much underground, with a view to laying a detailed report before the adventurers, and much incommoded by the water in his explorations, he had caught a severe cold, and was confined to his bed by diarrhoea. Under these circumstances, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th inst.

At the North Downs Mine half-yearly meeting, advertised to have been held on Wednesday last, the same *pro forma* proceedings took place as at the Treleigh meeting; and in consequence of the communication from Capt. Prince, stating that the appearances of the mine were favourable, but that he had not been able, from illness, to prepare his report, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th inst.

At Halamanning and Croft Gocha Consols meeting, on the 7th inst. (Mr. W. J. Birch in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mines, being on workings from Aug. to Jan., &c., of 477l. 7s. 9d. A call of 1l. per share was made. It was resolved that the working of Old Croft Gocha Mine be suspended, and the greatest energy used in sinking Crellin's shaft. Capt. John Vivian reported that his first object and energy would be to sink Olmanney's engine-shaft, and open ground west of it as far as possible, and to sink Crellin's engine-shaft, and have a level under the ore ground between the hill shafts.

At the Porellis United Mines meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts showed—Balance against mine, 258l. 13s. 5d. Capt. William Truran reported that, during the last quarter, they had opened about 110 fms. of ground, and cleared one shaft and 50 fms. of Wheal Coch adit; that adit was now letting out a great quantity of water. At present the old adit was full of stuff, clearing by two men and two boys, at 15s. per fm. The tin sold in March realised 1187l. 19s. 6d.

At Wheal Guskus meeting, on Monday, reports were read of the prospects of the mine, from Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, stating that there was on the mine a good steam engine, of sufficient power to drain it 80 fathoms deeper, as long as the adjoining mines continue to be worked. There is also an excellent water-stamp, capable of raising half as much again of the stuff as is now being brought to surface. Should the mine prove much more productive than at present, nothing additional by way of machinery would be wanted for its efficient working but a steam drawing-wheel, and a railroad from the shaft to the stamps, which would cost about 800l. Reports were likewise read from Capt. George Francis, Matthew Reed, and James Reed, expressing very confidence in the future prospects of the company, under careful and economical management. Several tons both of copper and tin ores are at surface, so that sales could be effected. Messrs. Sibley, Evans, and Hughes, were elected the managing committee, and Mr. Alfred Jeffre was appointed secretary. It was resolved that the secretary should be required to send a notice to all shareholders in arrears of call, demanding the immediate payment of their arrears; and the committee of management were empowered to investigate the affairs of the company, especially as regarded the transactions with the late treasurer, Mr. Stainesby.

At the Red Dragon Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Stephenson in the chair), an amended balance-sheet was produced, showing balance against adventurers, 245l. 12s. 7d. Messrs. Stephenson, Hemmley, Kliner, Crossland, Jones, Fenton, Mallett, and Sers, were appointed the committee of management, and it was agreed that a meeting should be called at an early day, for the purpose of making a call to prosecute the mine vigorously for gold. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts for January and February showed—Balance from last account, 3311l. 6s. 8d.; ore sold (less dues), 3635l. 14s. 11d.; received for crushing gravel, 15s. 2d. = 4947l. 16s. 9d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3550l. 7s. 3d.; leaving balance to next account, 1307l. 9s. 6d. It was resolved that Wheal Coch be suspended for the present, and the pumps and materials be drawn up, and with the engine, sold by private contract, for the benefit of the adventurers.

At the Tincroft Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Hodgson, one of the late directors, objected to the proceedings, on the ground that the rules required that the notice be inserted in the London Gazette, and in the London and one Cornish newspapers, 21 days before the day of the meeting, and as one of the three London papers (the Times) had failed to insert notice at the proper time, the meeting was illegal. The chairman said the shareholders must make some allowances for Mr. Hodgson, inasmuch as he was writing under the irritability of expulsion from the board, the present directors having declined to act with him. The fact of one of the newspapers having omitted to insert the advertisement in conformity with the rules was no fault of the secretary, or of any of the clerks in the company's employ; and if the shareholders present thought the technically, that one of the papers had not inserted the notice, and the information in their power; and he much regretted that their proceedings were so interrupted, and reversed a matter by such a frivolous objection as that which had been taken by Mr. Hodgson; however, after what had occurred, he could not recommend proceeding, and would suggest that another meeting should be called. After some discussion, it was agreed to call a meeting on the 10th of May next.

At the Bonall Loya Mining Company (Derbyshire), general half-yearly meeting, on the 4th inst. (Mr. Wm. Cantrell in the chair), the accounts having been audited and passed, it appeared that 836 shares had been taken up, on which 12s. 6d. each had been called, and the expenditure for labour and materials 291l. 1s. 4d.; purchases of mineral interests, 191l. 1s. 10d.; salaries, &c., 12l. 18s. In consequence of the death of the respected agent, Mr. Joseph Taylor, another agent was elected—Mr. Staley being the successful candidate. Owing to the promising appearance of the upper levels, it was resolved that no more shares should be allotted, either to present shareholders or otherwise, until the next general meeting. A discussion then took place respecting the suspension of one portion of the works, which terminated in a vote confirming the discretionary power of the committee, in whom the meeting expressed great confidence. A call of 2s. 6d. per share having been ordered, the meeting broke up, with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and committee.

At the Duke of Cornwall Mine meeting, on the 3d inst. (Mr. R. McCallan in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 33l. 5s. 2d.; mine cost, Jan., 381l. 4s. 7d.; Feb., 332l. 11s. 2d. = 767l. 0s. 11d.—Ore sold, 259l. 15s. 3d.; leaving balance against mine, 507l. 5s. 6d. A call of 7s. per share was made. Mr. James Henderson, C.E., reported that he had made a careful survey of the 50, east of the counter lode, in order to fix the spot at the surface for the commencement of a new winch-shaft, at the same time a rise could be begun from the 50 fm. level to meet it. It was proposed to sink this shaft, so as to strike the lode at about 30 fms. from surface, and then carry it down on the course of the lode.

At the East Wheal Vor meeting, on the 29th March (Mr. G. Whiffin in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 646l. 8s. 1d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. Thomas Wren reported that the 60 fm. level had been driving east from the engine-shaft 14 fms.; in this end there was every indication of a good lode. He concludes: "The present prospects of the mine are encouraging, and should you have tin in the bottom end, which I expect you will have soon, then the mine will shortly pay costs, and give profits."

At Mill Pool Mine meeting, on the 30th March, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 604l. 11s. 10d.; mine cost, Nov. to Jan., 474l. 18s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 407l. 2s. = 1496l. 12s. 3d.—Calls received, 1044l.; tin sold (377l. 19s. 8d., less dues, at 1-19th, 18l. 4s. 5d.), 3006l. 15s. 3d.; leaving balance against mine, 1524l. 17s. Capt. Matthew White and William Oats, jun., reported that the new engine-shaft was sunk 6 feet under the 56 fm. level—lode 2 feet wide, worth 8l. per fathom, sinking at 12l. per fathom. They were getting on with all speed in laying out the stamps, floors, erecting buddles, frames, trunks, &c.; and, judging from present appearances, they could realise return from 5 to 6 tons of tin per month. They had returned 4 tons 6 cwt. of tin, but had not been able to treat any from the ore. The severity of the weather had prevented them from returning so much as they otherwise would.

At United Mines meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Ore sold (less dues), 9098l. 11s. 11d.; sundry receipts, 252l. 18s. 7d. = 9351l. 0s. 6d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 7944l. 6s. 7d.; leaving a profit of 1406l. 13s. 11d.—add balance at end of Dec., 1854, 271l. 7s. 3½d. = 1678l. 1s. 2½d. Deduct balance of purchase of two-thirds of Consols materials, 1500l., leaves balance now in hand, 478l. 1s. 2½d.

At Cargol Mine meeting, on the 5th inst., the accounts for four months, ending Feb., showed—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 2364l. 1s. 2d.—Ore sold (less dues), 1182l. 15s. 2d.; sale of old rope, 6s. 7d.; leaving a balance against the adventurers of 1072l. 1s. 5d., which was divided *pro rata*.

At Bedford Consols meeting, on the 5th inst. (Mr. T. Fuller in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 176l. 2s.—Mine cost, October to February, 149l. 2s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 26l. 19s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. H. Horswill reported that it seemed to be the prevailing opinion that the adit level should be forced on with all possible dispatch, and that the perpendicular, or Torkington's shaft, should be sunk so as to communicate with the adit level, and thence to the level of the deep adit, when they could drive back, make a communication, and have a dry mine more than 100 fms. deep on the course of the lodes. Messrs. A. Stewart, H. Blundell, and T. Torkington, were appointed committee of management for the ensuing three months. The reports of Messrs. Ennor, Phillips, &c., having been read, and giving great satisfaction, it was resolved that the recommendations therein contained be carried into effect.

At West Sordridge Consols meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. A. Temple in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 67l. 13s. 6d.; calls in arrears, 94l. 15s.; calls made, 575l. 7s. 7d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, Jan. and Feb., 383l. 7s. 7d.; office expenses, printing, &c., 29l. 16s. 1d.; calls in arrears, 251l. 10s.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 72l. 14s. 10d. A call of 6d. per share was made, and a special meeting convened for the 23d inst., to forfeit all shares in arrears of former calls. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the Oregbrowse meeting, on Tuesday, it was decided by a majority to wind up the affairs of the company, and agreed to offer the interest of the adventurers to Mr. Pryor, which was immediately accepted, and the negotiation concluded.

At Gawton United Mines meeting, on the 5th inst. (Mr. T. Fuller in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 10l. 1s. 8d.; calls received, 436l. 15s. = 446l. 16s. 8d.—Calls inserted in last balance-sheet, &c., 21l. 15s.; mine cost, Nov. to Jan., 263l.; liabilities at last meeting, and paid, 34l. 11s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 127l. 10s. 7d. Liabilities over assets, 125l. 13s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The reports from Capt. N. Ennor, John Kenric, J. Richards, J. Phillips, H. Horswill, and J. Michell, which we alluded to in our last, were read to the meeting, and Messrs. A. Stewart, H. Blundell, and T. Torkington, appointed committee of management for the ensuing three months.

At the Calstock United Mines bi-monthly meeting, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed—Capital called up, 19,052l. 13s.; ore sold, 4960l. 4s. 7d.; amount of 200 casks of arsenic, 166l. 15s. 9d.; due to merchants, 1144l. 2s. 11d.; sundries, 24l. 17s. 3d. = 23,388l. 13s. 6d.—Paid cost accounts, from Aug. 1850, to 10th March, 1855, 23,100l. 4s. 4d.; dividend in 1851, 1007l.; forfeited shares, 283l. 10s.; sundries, 9l. 6s. 1d.; leaving 815l. 5s. 4d. by adventurers, and 704l. 8s. 1d. balance at bankers' = 15,159l. 13s. 6d. The liabilities being 1179l. 0s. 2d., the assets 955l. 13s. 1d., leaves balance against the mine, 1524l. 7s. 1d. A call of 3s. 6d. per 3114th share was made, payable on or before the 17th inst. The pump-shaft is down to the 60 fm. level—placat out. A cross-cut south, to intersect Brewer's copper lode, has been commenced, from whence a large stream of water is issuing; they expect in 5 fms. to see this promising lode at 60 fms. below any working upon it; and should it prove as expected, the value of the concern will be likely to repay those who have so persevered, and expended the amount above referred to. The pump will, at the same time, be sunk to the junction of the two lodes, and the 60 west driven with all possible speed.

A meeting of the Darren Mining Company was convened to be held yesterday at the offices, but in consequence of non-attendance it did not take place, and notices will be issued by Mr. Joseph for one at a future day. The agent's reports intended for the meeting will be found among the British Mines. The statement of accounts showed—Balance last account, 215l. 10s. 10d.; calls on forfeited shares not received, 127l.; expenses of sale of ditto, 3l. 9s. 8d.; watercourse rent, 1l. 3s. 7d.; labour cost and materials, five months, 619l. 13s. 7d. = 967l. 5s. 8d.—By calls, 496l.; sale of forfeited shares, 69l. 16s.; leaving balance against mine, 398l. 9s. 8d.

At Great Wheal Badden meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 231l. 4s. 2d.; lead ore sold, 892l. 5s. 4d.; blackjack sold, 18l. 11s. 2d.; calls received, 276l. 2s. 6d. = 1481l. 3s. 2d.—Insurance, 48l. 7s. 6d.; Capt. Thomas, for inspecting mine, 3l. 3s.; dues, 56l. 1s.; mine cost, Jan. and Feb., 785l. 2s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 113l. 9s.; discounts, assessments, &c., 9l. 10s. 7d.; office expenses, stationery, &c., 26l. 14s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 370l. 10s. The liabilities over assets were estimated at 304l. 14s. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Messrs. Christian, Ingram, Weston, and J. Godwin were appointed the committee. Capt. John Rogers reported that the engine-shaft continued to improve, and after sinking a few feet deeper they would commence cutting pit, and bring the kibble down to the 51. The stopes and tribute pitches were looking well, and they expected to sample from 30 to 40 tons of lead ore on Saturday next.

At the Nant-ar-Nelle Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. S. Weatherley in the chair), Mr. Brook complained of the conduct of Mr. Hatch (the secretary), in allowing a resolution to pass extending the number of shares from 64 to 2560. A resolution was passed, confirming the minutes of the last meeting, excepting those increasing the number of shares, and making a call of 2s. per share. It was intimated that the matter in dispute should stand over until the next meeting, to be held the first week in June. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Foxdale, Wheal Wrey, East Loggys, Frogoch, Cwmystwith, Vale of Towy, Maesyrwdd, Coetla Llys, Deep Level, Bodelwyddan, Brynwg, Holywell, Level, Orsedd, Merilyn, Penyrell, Speedwell, Brynstedd, Llanrwst, Penrhyn, Bodelwyddan, and Nantawc and Penrhyn, have sold lead ore.

Ballescriden United, West Wheal Jane, St. Austell Consols,

At the New Linares Mining Company special general meeting, on Saturday, the resolution passed at the former meeting, for immediately dissolving the company, was unanimously confirmed.

At the Lusitanian (of Portugal) Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair), the proceedings were adjourned until the return of Mr. John Taylor, jun., who has proceeded to the mines to inspect and report on them.

The English and Australian Copper Mining Company expected to receive advice by the overland mail, but by some accident they have failed to arrive. According to a private letter from Mr. Hamilton, under date Adelaide, the 3d Feb. he says: "I have written to the directors by this mail a rather encouraging report. As regards the future very encouraging, for the Barra Barra Mine will be in full work in three months. I can see how our grand difficulty, cartage, can be overcome, with mules in harness. The coal of New South Wales has been found at the eleventh hour, excellent for smelting purposes, and may be put down, I think, with mule cartage, at something like the half of what we are now paying. Labour is cheaper, and will be cheaper still. I can renew the contract, and run on excellent terms with the Barra Barra people. The adit level, in September or October, if the directors determine to go on, and will give me the wagons, harness, and furnace men that I have just asked for, I will engage to give a better account of affairs, and in a short time for I should make great efforts to bring coal to the ore, which has so long lain idle on our floors, and convert it into money, some 60,000, or 70,000. This is all paid for, and in its present state is an incubus, a dead weight, with a vengeance. The mine, it is anticipated, will deliver annually about 12,000 tons of 22 per cent. ore. The Barra Barra directors are pretty well aware of the wages and customs of Swansea, and know, having made shipments of ore on their own account, the loss consequent thereon." Immediately the directors receive the despatches above alluded to they will be circulated amongst the shareholders, and the fact of the Barra Barra Mine being in full work must conduce very materially to the success of the company's operations.

We have been informed that the accounts of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company are now in the hands of the accountant, and in a forward state for the auditors. They will show a very large asset in favour of the company; and, notwithstanding the great difficulties the superintendent in the colony has had to contend with through the high price of labour, it is reported that during the two years the company has been in existence a profit of 12,000, is realised from their various operations. The report of the directors is also in course of preparation, containing the fullest information of the company's affairs, and will be in the hands of the proprietors before the forthcoming meeting, affording them ample opportunity of thoroughly investigating the undertaking.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices, dated Morro Velho, Feb. 28. The produce for January was 31,534 citavas, at a cost of 7914. 9s., leaving a profit on the month's working of 3569. 9s. The produce for 19 days in February was 15,804 citavas; to this may be added about 200 citavas, the produce of a barrel of sand not cleared up in time.

The Pontagbudi Mining Company have advices from Capt. Rickards, from which the following is extracted:—"At Rourie, the 80 fathom level, south of St. Mary's shaft, on the St. George's lode, is still in a good course of ore, yielding 4 tons per fm. The same level south, on No. 3 lode, is turning out 2 tons of ore per fm., and looking very promising for a further improvement. The rise against St. Peter's shaft is now up 22 metres above the back of the 40 metre level, and is still yielding saving work. The adit level, south of St. Peter's, is the same as last reported, producing 3 tons of good ore per fm.; the same level, north of shaft, is being driven under the lode at present. The 20, north of Anna's shaft, is still in good ore ground, and yielding on an average 1 ton of ore per fm. The adit level, north of Anna's shaft, is again looking better. We found the lode shifted a little to the left, and by cutting into the side we have a good looking lode, but not being out through we cannot estimate its value. At Rosier, the winze sinking in the bottom of the 60, south of the 3 lode, is still in good ore ground, but not quite so rich as last reported, now turning out 1½ ton per fm. The sinking of John's shaft is again going on favourably, and we hope this month to reach the 45. We have now working in Rosier 12 tribute winzes, varying from 50 to 150 fathoms per ton of ore—50 per cent.; these are all in the old ground, and are turning out well. At Pranal, the lode in the 20, north of the Chailard shaft, is now getting under the run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the adit level, and is already greatly improved. The lode is nearly 1 metre wide, holding some good lead ore, and of a promising character. At Barbicott, there has been no change in either of the 20 metre levels, north and south of Leontine's shaft, since my last. The No. 1 lode in the adit level, south of the Brouet cross-cut, is still looking very promising, and turning out 5 cwt. of rich lead ore per fm.; the same level south, on the No. 2 lode, is looking kindly, and producing a little good lead. At Michie, the sinking of Taylor's engine-shaft is again going on very well, and in about three weeks more we expect to be in the 20 under the adit. The adit level south, on the eastern part of the No. 6 lode, has again been resumed; the lode in that level is metres wide, ore throughout, and we estimate it at 1 ton per fm. The other barabins are without alteration. Since the weather has been fine we have had an increase of hands at our lavers, and are getting on much better with our dressing."

The Copapo Mining Company have advices, dated 16th February:—"I have now to advise that the affairs of the company are proceeding satisfactorily. The El Fin Hallada yields a fair quantity of ore, although not so great as formerly. The Merceditas is now in beneficio, and the product of the first break down has given 30 mks., or thereabouts, and the reports are highly flattering. The Merceditas has now to show silver of 130 to 140 mks. per cajon. The Checo is giving some very good results. I visited this mine last week, and was enabled to make satisfactory arrangements as to the mode of conducting its affairs for the future. We have now at the railway station a large quantity of ore, which it was my intention to sell, but I had, from the prices offering, it will be better to ship them to England. We have on hand at the station, and ready for shipment, nearly 12,000 quintals of copper ore, which will be increased to upwards of 15,000 by next month, forming an average ley of 17 per cent.; and, as I have taken great pains and trouble to get the assays correct, I am confident they will not disappoint us. I am well pleased at not having disposed of this mine for, under its present organisation, it cannot fail of being productive. We have had picked a large amount of diamonds, of an average ley of 13 to 14 per cent., and we are going on selecting it from the immense quantities of diamonds near the mine; could we afford to go lower, and select 8 or 10 per cent. ore, a great many bargains might be procured, but until we make other arrangements this cannot be done. I was much struck with the appearance of this mine, and, although I am quite ignorant of mining details, I could not but be convinced that we only require a little assistance to make it a source of great revenue. Such a mine in England would be worth an immense sum. When I return, I am in hopes some plan may be adopted to make it an available source of revenue beyond that it has done latterly, although I consider that between the 30th June, 1854, and the 30th June, 1855, it is likely to show a net profit of \$30,000. At Hornito, the railway station on the end of the estate, we have a large number of animals to pasture, and in a short time I believe we shall have 500 or 600; the present return shows upwards of 200, and about 70 of our own, which are mostly employed in the transport of Checo ore, and are charged at the same rate as the other mules, and credited for their earnings. I consider, then, that the net income of the estate at present is not less than \$14,000 to \$15,000 per annum. I am making arrangements with a person to conduct it who has been with me five years; I believe he will give us every satisfaction."

The Linares Mining Company have advices to the 2d inst. The engine-shaft has been sunk in March 6 feet 1 inch, and is now down to the 85. The tribute shafts have been taken at moderate rates this month, and the operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

The Agua Fria Company have advices from Mr. Attwood, dated the 2d February, in which, referring to the failure of Messrs. Adams and Co., through whom the remittances had been made, and to the financial crisis in California, he says that everything is paralysed for the moment. No rain of any consequence had fallen until the previous day, and the water in the reservoirs was low, the level, and the operations, however, were proceeding, and the water in the reservoirs, which at first did not turn out well, had improved, and from the show on the black sand appeared to be worth from \$20 to \$30 per ton. He was driving towards Santa Clara, where the rock he was crushing for other persons was yielding above expectation, and hoped to raise the same kind of stone within the company's limits in five or six weeks. He adds, "I trust before the next mail the panic will have subsided, and that one of the houses will have resumed business, so that we may be enabled to forward our remittances as usual."

The Wilberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have advices, dated the 5th:—"At West Mine, the lode in the Blumengang sink will produce 9 tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 2, middle stoep, will produce 4½ to 5 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. Beck's lode, driving east from the south cross-cut, is very much improved in quality since my last report; it will now produce 10 tons of lead ore per fathom. During the week we have broken rocks of ore from 5 to 6 tons, each. At East Mine, Dean's lode, driving west from Michael's shaft, will produce 1½ tons of lead ore per fm. Dean's lode, driving east from cross-cut in the 20, will produce 1½ ton of lead per fm. The Weitung winze, sinking below the 20, east of Michael's shaft, will produce from 3½ to 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The Dornegang winze, sinking below the 15, east of Michael's shaft, is very much improved during the week; it will now produce from 4½ to 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the above winzes we have opened splendid ore ground. The 10 fathom level, driving south from Carter's engine-shaft, is progressing rapidly, and the shallow adit from the reservoirs. If the ground continues good as it is at present, these two drivings will be communicated in four or five weeks. Carter's engine-shaft men are engaged in cutting a pit in the 40 fm. level. During the week we have discovered some rich specimens of copper ore in the Maria lode, a box of which has been forwarded to-day to Cologne, to be sent to your offices in London. The Maria lode walls are completed, and the masons are engaged building the walls of the engine-house. The carpenter's shop is completed, and the condensing system is in progress. We intend lifting the shaft next week. The engine-man is progressing with his work. Our surface works throughout are progressing well.—James Macdonald."

The Peninsular Mining Company have received their monthly report, which the following is an extract:—"No. 1 Copper Mine: We have sunk the shaft 3 ft. 9 in.; the lode is impoverished, but is still very regular and well-defined; the eastern end is also not turning out so well as I expected; the lode in the shallow level is looking well, 2 feet wide, and copper throughout. Four men are working away a bit of the lode, in Aldecoa stoep preparatory to driving on it; it is carrying very well. The 12 fathom west stoep is giving very good ore; it is about 12 inches wide. In Gallerton's stoep there is a leader of very good ore, 6 in. wide, rising to the surface. The 12 fathom level, driving east, and the same driving west, have just been completed. In the above winzes we have opened splendid ore ground. The 10 fathom level, driving south from Carter's engine-shaft, is progressing rapidly, and the shallow adit from the reservoirs. If the ground continues good as it is at present, these two drivings will be communicated in four or five weeks. Carter's engine-shaft men are engaged in cutting a pit in the 40 fm. level. During the week we have discovered some rich specimens of copper ore in the Maria lode, a box of which has been forwarded to-day to Cologne, to be sent to your offices in London. The Maria lode walls are completed, and the masons are engaged building the walls of the engine-house. The carpenter's shop is completed, and the condensing system is in progress. We intend lifting the shaft next week. The engine-man is progressing with his work. Our surface works throughout are progressing well.—James Macdonald."

The Colonial Gold Company have advices from New South Wales by the Southampton portion of the Overland Mail to the 20th of January last, 15 days later than the dates received via Marselles. Violent thunderstorms had been experienced in the colony since the 9th of January. At Louisa Creek such a flood had not been witnessed before, and the storms caused some damage; the operations had been temporarily stopped, and the men employed in repairing the damages. Capt. Paul writes:—"We have, however, now got things to rights, and shall at once resume working the grinder." At Tamborora, the late rains have provided a copious supply of water; the engine, with the pumping gear attached, works exceedingly well, and the stamps would be ready for operations in a few weeks. The men were working well, and pushing each operation as quickly as possible. The Royal Vein continues much the same as described in the last report, and everything goes on well. There is a large quantity of quartz now ready for working upon; the appearances indicate that this lode will turn out well, and prove to be the richest yet discovered in the colony. At Burrandong, the Macquarie having become swollen by the rains which had fallen, the operations on the bed of the river were suspended, and the men placed to sink on the course of the old channel at the back of the bar. In the last ten days before the river rose, about 10 ozs. of gold were obtained with one ton.

In National Brazilian shares, as we have already notified, some speculative movements have recently taken place, and, as we now find, a certain degree of newly-generated confidence has not been groundlessly bestowed, but that at length, after so many years of suspense and profligate outlay, the shareholders may yet reap some return from this undoubtedly valuable property. It appears that Mr. Sheppard, of 28, Thredneedle-street, an energetic shareholder, has been taking active measures to bring about an amicable and final arrangement between the proprietors and Mr. Oxenford, the sole surviving director, with a view to a proper development of the mineral and surface wealth known to exist on the company's extensive possessions. Mr. Sheppard has a communication from Mr. Oxenford, announcing his immediate departure for Brazil, his object being the promotion of the general benefit; while it is understood measures will be adopted to prevent any dealings with the property, pending the legal proceedings now in progress. In this communication Mr. Oxenford says:—"I have reflected with much solicitude on the affairs of this association, both at home and abroad, and have determined, though with great pain, but consistently with the personal sacrifices I have for so many years made for the association, to proceed at once to Brazil, to ascertain the state of the properties on the spot. The step will, I hope, greatly promote the common benefit, and will, I doubt not, be approved of by every shareholder. In respect to my own claims, if a meeting is called and parties authorised to treat with me, I am willing to carry out the arrangements mentioned at our last conference, which I shall be better able to do in Brazil than in England." We trust Mr. Oxenford's visit will prove the precursor to the healthy progress and establishment of the association on a firm basis.

The Yuba River Gold Mining Company have convened an extraordinary general meeting, to be held on the 28th inst., at Paris, to consider a proposition to wind-up the company.

The petition for winding-up the Great Cambrian Mining Company, in the Court of Chancery, will be heard next week; but we are informed that there is every probability of the matter being amicably settled, without having recourse to law proceedings.

From California, we learn that a new and extensive mining district of many miles has lately been discovered, which goes by the name of "Kern River Diggings," about 60 miles south of San Francisco, and which, from its richness, has attracted a great many miners from all parts of the State. The late reports have been so favourable that the sailing vessels and a steamer are preparing to go down to Los Angeles with passengers and provisions, &c., for these mines. There seems really to be no limit to the placers of California. Their production is increasing month by month, and every now and again localities are discovered richer than the old ones. The coinage at the San Francisco Mint for the month of Feb. was \$1,575,000, of which \$200,000 was run into bars, and the remainder into double eagles. The average sum which the mint is able from the strength of the machinery to coin is \$50,000 a day.

The Australian advices per *Excuse* advise us of the sailing from Melbourne of the *Statesman*, on the 12th Jan., with 15,337 ozs. of gold on freight; also, from the same port, of the *Lily* (H.M. brig), for Portsmouth, with 13,000 ozs. of gold on freight. The total value of these two shipments is about 125,000. This is in addition to the 354,000 of gold enumerated in last week's Journal, as known to be on its way to this country from Australia.

The *Anne Forster*, which cleared from Adelaide for London on 31st o January, has 220 tons of copper ore on freight, consigned to the English and Australian Copper Company.

The latest foreign arrivals at Swansea include 50 tons of zinc ore from St. Malo; 257 tons of copper regulus from Pena Blanca; from Coquimbo, 3443 bars of wrought copper, weighing 5490 cwt., and 35 tons 10 cwt. of copper regulus; from St. Sebastian, 90 tons of copper ore; and from Valparaiso and Caldera, 165 bars of copper, and 6070 bags of silver ore.

The Gold Mining Share Market continues neglected, not a single transaction taking place yesterday. The closing price of Aqua Fria was ¾ to 1; Anglo-Californian, ¾ to 1; Australian, 1½ to 1¾; Carsons Creek, ¾ to 1; Colonial Gold, ¾ to 1; Great Nugget Vein, registered, ¾ to 1; Nouveau Monde, ¾ to 1; Waller, ¾ to 1; West Mariposa, ¾ to 1.

The amount of business done in Iron and Coal Companies during the week has been of the most limited character. The closing prices, which are merely nominal, are:—British Iron, 4½ to 5½; Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 5 to 7; Rhyneby Iron, 20 to 22; Ditto, New, 5 to 6; Portland Iron, 1½ to 1¾; and Duston Iron Ore, ¾ to 1.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been firm, and with the exception of Crystal Palace shares, closed a shade higher. Transactions were effected, yesterday, in Australian Agricultural, at 29; British American Land, 5½; Crystal Palace, 3½ to 3¾; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 15½ to 16½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 58; ditto, New, 10½; Royal Mail Steam, 65½ to 67½; South Australian Land, 37. The closing price of Berlin Water-Works was 3 to 2½ dis.; Mexican Palace Preference shares, ¾ to 1; Electric Telegraph, 14½ to 15½; Crystal and South American, 6½ to 7; Netherlands Land, ¾ to 1; North British Australasian, ¾ to 1; Peel River, 2½ to 2¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½ to 1¾; ditto, New, ¾ to 1; ditto, prem.; Submarine Telegraph scrip, ¾ to 1; ditto, Registered, 1½ to 1¾; ditto, Joint-Stock Banks, a fair amount of business has been done. Shares changed hands, yesterday, in British North American, at 64; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½ to 17¾; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 20½; London and County, 30½; South Australia, 33½; Union of Australia, 67½. In other securities of this description the closing prices were—Australasia, 80 to 82; Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to 1½ dis.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, ¾ to ¾ dis.; London Chartered Bank of Australia (New), ¾ dis. to ¾ prem.; New South Wales, 35 to 35½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 39 to 41; Union of Australia (New), 7½ to 8½.

At the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company annual meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed that the expenses at home and abroad, during the year, amounted to 564,628. The receipts: Government contracts for mails, 263,695; freights outward, inter-colonial, and home, 111,314; passengers, 294,778; Government hire of transports, 230,320; a surplus of 230,320; a surplus in favour of the company of 281,472. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Dr. Beattie observed that it was clear the views he held, and had given expression to at former meetings, of the financial condition of the company were strictly correct. He had not adopted them without a full and candid examination, and he had expressed them with no hostile spirit, but with the hope of effecting a better and more careful management. The directors had not congratulated the proprietors as was their wont, and yet assuredly the prospects of prosperity were better than they had been for years. There was, unfortunately, evidence of the goods traffic and stores of coal having fallen off, and great expenditure for repairs, both at home and abroad. The company, however, had derived, and were deriving, great advantages by the employment of their ships as transports, and he trusted, so long as the war unhappily continued, they should be in a condition to do so, for he had had experience of the cost and inefficiency of sailing vessels for such purposes. In answer to an enquiry, Dr. Beattie was informed that the rate of interest was 4½ to 5 per cent., according to circumstances. Dr. Beattie moved that the accounts should lie on the table at the office a week previous to each meeting, but the directors and secretary promising to give every facility for inspection, the motion was not pressed.

At the London Gas Company half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit of 5042. 14s. 3d., of which some 3746. 15s. 6d. was recommended as a dividend. The report stated that the expenses of changing the mode of manufacture, and laying down fresh mains, had fallen very heavily on the last half-year's revenue. Considerable discussion took place on the position of the company. Messrs. Pidgeon, Cox, and others complained of the scantiness of dividends, and Mr. Clowes attributed their want of success to unskillfulness on the part of their late engineer. Mr. Sprague, however, attributed all their shortcomings to want of storage room, by which at times they were obliged to force several hundred retorts for one night's supply, and at others half of them were idle, but must be kept at a red heat, to their great destruction. If they had a sufficiency of gasholders they could manufacture gas as cheaply as other companies, and highly remunerative. The report was adopted, Messrs. Sprague and Craddock were re-elected directors, and a committee of investigation was appointed.

At the Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, first yearly meeting, held at Bombay on the 28th February, a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The bank, it was stated, commenced business on the 3d January, 1854, with a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, which has since been increased to £2,826,000, and branches had been opened at Calcutta, Bombay, Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, and London. The profit for the first six months were 3700, and for the last 10,051, and after payment of the dividend a balance would remain for reserve fund of 4032. The negotiations opened in London for an amalgamation with the Chartered Bank of Asia were referred to, and a hope was expressed that the necessary legal arrangements on this side would be found practicable.

A prospectus has just been issued by the Unity Joint-Stock Mutual Banking Association, involving a new system of banking, whereby the customers of the bank become participants in the bonuses. The capital is 1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of 100l. each, deposit 50l. per share, and business will not be commenced until the whole is subscribed, and half paid up. This association is in connection with the Unity Fire, and Unity General Assurance Associations, of which Mr. T. H. Baylis is the manager, and the plan proposed is that of extending the mutual principle to the business of banking, and thus enable the customers to possess a personal and beneficial interest in the bank operations. With this view, after making due provision for a reserve fund, 50 per cent. of the bonuses will be divided among the shareholders as remuneration for the capital employed, and 50 per cent. to the bank customers, *pro rata*, according to the amount of their running balances. Our space will not allow our entering more fully on the subject here, but reserve further remarks for our next number.

The Deed of Settlement of Bank of London has, we understand, been approved by the Board of Trade, and the promoters and directors are, consequently, in a position to proceed energetically with the undertaking. The directors are prepared to receive proposals for a freehold, or long leasehold site for the chief banking house in the City of London. The capital of the bank is 600,000, in 6000 shares, of 100l. each.

COPPER ORE SOLD BY THE MEXICO GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY TO MESSRS. KEYS AND SONS, CHESLE, ON 3d MARCH.

Tons c. q. lb.	Std.	Std. Res.	Charges.	Price.	Amount.
No. 1	11	11	11	11	11
No. 2	15	14	13	12	11
No. 3	15	14	13	12	11
Total	28	21	1	Carriage of ore	0 5 0
Total					£578 9 4

LEAD ORES.

Lead Ore shipped at Aberystwith in the month of March.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lisburne Mines	191	2	John Bibby and Sons.
Cwm Efran	43	1	ditto
Goginan	22	1	ditto
Cwm Darren	42	0	ditto
Welsh Potosi	5	5	ditto
Loveden United	19	19	ditto
Nanteos	31	17	ditto
Thomas's United	21	17	ditto
Total	377	2	

Sold on the 3d April.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Wrey Consols	59	£16 13 0	John Bibby and Sons.
ditto	31	14 0 0	ditto

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 9th April.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
East Logylas	70	£13 2 0	John Bibby and Sons.
Frongoch	50	12 18 6	Enthoven and Sons.
Cwmystwith	100	12 19 6	ditto

Sold on the 10th April.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Foxdale	100	£15 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	100	14 8 0	J. P. Eytton.

Sold on the 11th April.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Vale of Towy	64	£10 12 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	36	12 6 0	ditto

Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, April 12.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Maseyreddu	128	£13 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	103	13 13 6	J. P. Eytton.
ditto	100	13 15 6	ditto
ditto	100	14 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Coelia Llys	35	14 3 6	J. P. Eytton.
Deep Level	50	12 3 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bodelwyddan	12	13 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Holywell Level	12½	13 18 6	J. P. Eytton.
Orsedd	20	12 0 0	ditto
Merilyn	14	12 5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	6	17 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pengylli	7	13 8 6	ditto
Brnyngwll	15	12 18 0	J. P. Eytton.
Speedwell	23	12 15 6	ditto
Bryneddifod	40	12 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	5	10 0 0	ditto
ditto	5	10 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Llanrwst	31½	12 17 6	ditto
Penrhynrddu	20	8 19 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	5	9 0 0	J. P. Eytton.
Bwlchgwyn	50	12 19 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the 12th April.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Nanteos and Penrhyn	40	£12 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 24th March.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Balieswidden United	0 9 3 16	£54 0 0	£ 63 13 0—Bolito.
ditto	0 4 3 3	20 0 0	4 5 6—ditto
ditto	0 3 0 20	60 0 0	6 10 6—ditto

Sold on the 4th April.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
West Wheal Jane	2 10 1 12	£38 15 0	£ 147 18 3—Calenick Co.
St. Austell Consols	1 1 0 28	60 0 0	63 13 1—Enthoven.
ditto	0 2 0 17	35 0 0	3 15 3—ditto

Sold on the 7th April.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Wheal Kitty (St. Ag.)	7 19 2 13	£20 5 0	£ 480 16 10—Blascoe Co.
ditto	0 8 0 12	55 0 0	13 7 6—ditto

Sold on the 9th April.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Wheal Wrey Con.	59 0 0 0	£16 13 0	£ 982 7 0—J. Bibby & Co.
ditto	31 0 0 0	14 0 0	434 0 0—ditto
Wheal Sidney	6 0 0 0	62 2 6	378 15 0—Daubur.
Birch Tor	2 5 0 0	60 0 0	135 0 0—Calenick and Williams.
ditto	0 12 0 0	45 10 0	27 6 0—ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 28, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 12.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	150	£7 13 6	Alfred Consols	22	£6 13 0
ditto	133	6 0 6	ditto	9	24 18 0
ditto	112	6 17 6	Halammanning, &c.	83	5 13 6
ditto	100	2 5 6	ditto	63	5 16 6
ditto	97	7 1 0	ditto	47	5 14 6
ditto	96	5 18 6	ditto	8	4 4 6
ditto	72	15 15 6	Wheal Charlotte	53	5 17 6
ditto	72	15 15 6	ditto	47	5 1

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SIR: Supposing a party of miners take a contract in a mine for an agreed length of time: they work a portion of the time, and then leave the contract. Is there any law to enforce the working of the contract, or to otherwise dispose of the offenders? I should be obliged by your giving your opinion on this point, and also the means adopted in the colliery districts under similar circumstances. Cases of men leaving their contracts are now of frequent occurrence here: it is, therefore, highly necessary, for the interests of mining generally, that it should be stayed.—A. MINEY: *Gwynne Lake, April 10.*—[In Cornish mining, at the setting-day, the rules are read at each setting; and men running from their bargains lose not only all the work they have done, but any balance of money due to them from the mine. For this reason, there is always a month's wages due to them; for instance, in many mines, February labour cost is only now in course of payment.]

IRON MANUFACTURE.—SIR: At the ironmasters' quarterly meeting at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, a working model of a pair of squeezers was exhibited, by the inventor and patentee, Mr. R. H. Thomas, of Kidsgrove, North Staffordshire, which, in my opinion, is superior to any other movement for the same purpose; it consists of two drums revolving in the same direction, bearing a wheel on each axle, which are driven by an intermediate pinion; the ball is picked up of its own weight, by a most simple and ingenious contrivance, and is placed between the drums, which keep the ball revolving, and at the same time the ends of the bloom are made sound by a moveable up-setter. I am at a loss to explain the merits of the model, but it was much praised by the ironmasters, and likely to interest your readers, doubtless the inventor will furnish a full description for your Journal.—P. W. EWIS.

FIRE-CLAY.—SIR: With any of your correspondents inform me whether or not fire-clay is a "mineral"? I give a case in point:—A certain moor is freehold property, but all minerals, as coal, &c., are reserved by right or usage to the lord of the manor; supposing I buy the land, can the lord of the manor claim the clay as a mineral, or a certain amount per acre, the clay being a distinct stratification from the coal, neither "immediately" over or underlying it?—E. BROOKER, jun.: *Fieldhouse Fire-Clay Works, near Huddersfield, April 10.*

PORT PHILLIP AND ST. JOHN DEL REY COMPANIES.—SIR: Theore of the St. John del Rey Company contains only $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of gold per ton, while the ore of the Port Phillip Company is said to contain 75 ounces of gold and 75¢ worth of tin, equivalent together to 367½ per ton, or 184 times more valuable than that of the St. John del Rey; hence, if 300,000 is the correct value of the St. John del Rey Company, 55,200,000 will be the value of this company, or equal to 552½ each individual share. The supply of ore is unlimited.—JUSTITIA.

"E. W. W." (Masbro).—There are no coal fields in the neighbourhood: the steamboats, and all mechanical engines worked by steam, are necessitated to use wood as fuel. Coal is principally obtained from England, sold to the local traders, and forwarded over San Francisco.

GRAT DUCHY MINE.—SIR: In reply to "An Inquirer," I beg to say this mine is sunk 15 fms. from the surface, and the lode driven on nearly 60 fms.; in this drive the lode varies from 6 inches to 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, friable spar, strong mudiie, pryan, and rich portions of silver-lead ore. About 10 fms. north of this another smaller lode was discovered at surface, with fine portions of lead in it, and presenting a good appearance, both imbedded in a moderate soft light clay slate, presenting every prospect of becoming a paying mine at a shallow depth. A new engine-shaft is sunk 16 fms., to take the lode about 50 fms. deep; this shaft is between these two lodes.—V. EXCESS: *Tregardock Mine, April 10.*

SIMPLE METHOD OF MAKING MINES PAY.—SIR: For the instruction of the public, I would draw attention to the case of Alfred Consoles. The shareholders of this valuable mine, considering that its dividends have been growing beautifully from 18s., 16s., 12s., 10s., 8s., 6s., to 4s., have, with consummate wisdom, allowed the purser an increase to his salary of 2½. 2s. per month. Contrast this statement with the fact, that Mr. J. Wolferstan, pursuer of East Tamar, has reduced his salary from 12½. 10s. to 5½. 5s. a month, and the bankers have relinquished their commission, till the mine yields dividends.—A HAPPY ADVENTURER.

"W. E. G." (Totnes).—The meeting of Wheel Jamaica Copper Company was notified in the Journal of the 21st March, when the report of Mr. John West, of the 15th February, was referred to. We are, however, obliged to our correspondent for his attention.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Permit me, through your Journal, being the most effective mode of rectifying abuses, to call the attention of the new committee of management to the great discrepancy in the concise and business-like report upon the mine by Mr. Harris, inserted in your Journal of March 17, and the statement of Capt. Hogan, made the manager of the mine, made at the meeting of shareholders, reported in your Journal of the 7th April. Mr. Harris reports—"The total quantity of ores now ready for market does not exceed 20 tons of blende, say 60¢; 4 tons of low copper, say 20¢; 1 ton of lead, say 18¢." Capt. Hogan states—"They had 20 tons of lead ready for market." In soliciting the insertion of this letter, it is to ascertain the truth, and, in future, to prevent a fresh series of gross and inaccurate reports from this mine passing current through your valuable Journal.—A COUNTRY SHAREHOLDER: *April 9.*

"Marmato" (Corralh).—The value of the dollars in the South American States does not much vary. The so-called pillar dollars are considered to be the richest, inasmuch as they contain the greatest quantity of silver; as they were of the first coinage, they contain less alloy than the subsequent issues.

DEVON UNITED.—SIR: The adjourned meeting is to be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst. A call of 1s., at least, will be necessary, and probably will not be responded to. Permit me to suggest that the shares upon which the call is not paid be immediately forfeited, and issued to the other shareholders, or to the public, at 1s. or the amount of the call, which would amount to the same as though the call had been paid upon all. I would also suggest that the call be 2s. 6d. per share, instead of 1s., as, in that case, if only partially responded to, a sufficient amount might be raised to keep the mine at work for the few weeks now necessary to cut the 18 ft. lode; at all events, the mine must not be abandoned, if the shareholders have any desire to receive a handsome return for their capital.—E. AND G.

"B. W." (Backersbury).—Inducements are still held out by original grantees, or owners of land, by subsequent purchase in Australia, both as fine agricultural soil, and generally with a statement of discoveries made indicating the existence of large deposits of gold. Mr. J. J. J. of Coleman-street, has now for sale a valuable tract of 2000 acres, about 10 miles from Bathurst, said to be of great value as a farm settlement, and with every indication of auriferous produce. We see no reason to fear that the gold deposits of these colonies are nearly exhausted. Fields, comparatively inexhaustible, still exist to reward the individual digger of the auriferous crops beneath the alluvium, and the time may yet arise when companies may become more enlightened, and by judiciously economical management, and scientific but simple appliances, the working for gold in its native matrix may still prove remunerative.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—"C. J. M." (Southsea, Hants).—The annual meeting was appointed to be held on Tuesday last; but from a slight informality, explained in another column, they were compelled to adjourn the proceedings until the 10th May next. A new board of directors have been appointed, and Mr. Hiram Williams, of 61, Moorgate-street, the secretary. Although a complete reform has been effected, it can hardly be expected that a dividend can be declared this year.

INNEY CONSOLS.—SIR: In perusing your valuable Journal of the 7th inst., I saw in the report of the meeting of this company, that the chairman made use of my name in his speech to the meeting, by saying my management was too costly for so small a concern as the Inney Consols. I admit myself as being manager and engineer of all the surface department, but I am not aware there was any unnecessary expense incurred by me while I filled that office. As regards the underground department, it was entirely left to the captain of the mine; all I had to do in that department was to charge the company with the demands made by the captain at the end of each month. If I will feel much obliged if the worthy gentleman would inform what part of the operations he alluded to, as I am not inclined to be saddled with the mismanagement of others. I am quite prepared to prove that all the operations through my management will give general satisfaction, if investigated.—JOHN BENNETT: *South Petherwin, Launceston, April 9.*

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: Can you inform me whether there is any truth in the report that a solicitor, and an accountant, in the City, proposed to a stockbroker to carry this company into the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of putting a large amount of money, in the shape of costs, in their own pockets? and, in the event of this fact being fully proved on oath, whether the parties are liable to an indictment for conspiracy?—ONE WHO WAS TOO LATE FOR THE DIVIDEND: *City, April 13.*

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—MR. ENNOR AND MR. WEBB.—We have received a long letter from Mr. N. Ennor, in reply to Mr. W. L. Webb, on the affairs of this company, together with copies of all the correspondence which has passed between those gentlemen. It appears that the cause of abridging Mr. Ennor's reports lies with us; as, in the discharge of our duties, and as customary with all printed documents, we made an abstract of the several reports submitted to the shareholders by Mr. W. L. Webb, as secretary of the company, among them being that received from Mr. N. Ennor, therefore, that cause of complaint falls, as certainly we cannot be charged with preparing a garbled statement for the mere purpose of misleading those interested; while our object certainly was, to present an accurate epitome of the various opinions; and to which Mr. Webb thus alludes—"The original paragraph which called forth Mr. Ennor's remarks appears to be your brief review of the printed reports, taken from the copy I sent you, and when I read it I thought as fairly done as the space devoted to it admitted." With respect to the division of the sett, Mr. Webb says—"Mr. Ennor is not alone in his belief that the sett ought not to be divided, and it is not upon this question I find fault with him, it is a fair one to express an opinion upon." Mr. Ennor adds—"Does not the deed obtained from Mr. John Bailey, of Plymouth, include East Sortridge in that agreement and was not the division of the sett quite an afterthought, and not done until very many shares had been sold?—in fact, is not East Sortridge a slice, and not a small one, cut from the Great Sortridge sett? Was not the flag flying over Plaister Down as 'G. S. Consols' some time before the division of the sett was thought of, and, after the planting of the opposition flag, 'E. S. Consols' was not the said flag shouldered and carried still farther east, least the proximity of the bunting might arouse suspicion? Lastly, does not the original deed secure to the Great Sortridge Company the whole of Plaister Down? If so, was that the deed that lay on the table at the last general meeting? Are the subscribers, before the division of the sett, entitled to shares in each mine?"

PERPETUAL MOTION.—SIR: I have been informed that "a joiner of Edinburgh has communicated to a local paper the means by which he has discovered the long-sought-for perpetual motion," and that his machine consists of a wheel, propelled by balls. I beg to say that I have had this subject in hand for some time past, and have invented a machine which I believe will be, when constructed, almost a copy of that of a joiner of Edinburgh, the only difference being that I do not employ balls. My engine is applicable to manufacturing purposes, the motion being rapid and the speed and power can be easily regulated. It appears that the invention of the Edinburgh joiner has been given to the world; if so, can any of your correspondents favour me with a sketch, or more detailed description of it? I should feel also obliged if some of your legal readers would state what in their opinion is the course I should pursue under the strange coincidence I can satisfactorily prove the invention to have made previous to my knowledge of the invention of a machine at Edinburgh. Of the production of perpetual motion, there is now not the slightest doubt. I have not yet prepared my models, but can rapidly do so, and I trust that the labours of both inventors may prove beneficial to the commercial community.—E. G.: *April 10.*

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—SIR: I observe Mr. Jones's remarks respecting my communication in your Journal of the 31st March, on the ventilation of collieries by spiral flues. If Mr. Jones has secured a patent for it, I cannot see any reason why he should hesitate to publish it, and until I see his claim fairly brought before the public, I shall consider my idea pirated; for, whether steam or heated air is passed through the flue, or pipe, still the principle remains the same.—N. R. Y.: *Wigan, April 12.*

DREWSTEINTON MINE.—SIR: Can any shareholder inform me how this mine is progressing. Perhaps, at the same time, I may request the address of Mr. Cheeseman, as I am anxious to communicate with that gentleman.—G. GRESHAM: *4, Dail Gate, Lincoln, April 12.*

TREVELLYN CONSOLS.—SIR: Casually calling at the office of this company, on Wednesday last, I was surprised to hear from the captain, recently arrived in town, that for some time past a discovery of some importance had been made, or, to use his words, "one of the best things he ever saw;" and as such has been known to the committee, especially to one, who, it transpired, visited the locality to effect some arrangement (which I consider by no means advantageous to the shareholders), I think that some report or intimation should have been sent to your Journal, at least for the benefit of those who have, from living at a distance, no other means of knowing what is going forward. I know of three parties who, months since, were induced to invest at a most exorbitant price, and although this improvement may or may not be of the importance stated, yet I cannot help thinking that those interested would do wisely to look a little more after their interest, and request that a report from time to time be sent to you.—J. B. BRENCLEY: *Finner's-court, Broad-street, April 12.*

"A Shareholder" (Brighton).—The great error of most of the companies was that they commenced with inadequate capital, or without a knowledge of the undertaking in which they professed to embark their capital. Experience, although dearly acquired, no doubt has taught them caution. Unless the shareholders themselves subscribe to the debentures, and by this means preserve their own property, it cannot be supposed, after the disgraceful disclosures recently appearing, that the public will subscribe, or have any faith in gold mining.

"A Mine Agent" (St. Day) will find Capt. Matthew Wasley's promised remarks on the Water Treatment of Tin, Copper, and Lead, continued in our present Journal.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"A Shareholder" is again informed that it was unfortunate he was not at the last meeting; for, although his statement might be made upon the authority of a letter of Mr. Guedalla's, a change of circumstances might induce that gentleman to alter his opinion; and we apprehend there would be some little difficulty in carrying out the insinuation of our correspondent—"casting the machinery with flaws, on purpose that it may break."

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: At the last meeting of shareholders of this company, a resolution was passed that each shareholder should subscribe the sum of 1s. per share. Now, as I am not a rich man, and having invested in the company as much money as I could scrape together, I am unwilling to risk more. May I ask you, Mr. Editor, if I risk my present shares by not subscribing the 1s. per share.—J. C. COOPER: *April 12.*

HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES FOR MINES.—The paper on this subject, from Mr. W. B. Willis, of Birmingham, shall appear in our next Journal.

SIR: Some few weeks since I observed a short letter, from one of your correspondents, who happened to be here, with regard to the quotations given in the *Journal des Mines* for English mining enterprises, and I quite agree with him that they were likely to mislead; but I think he regards that Journal as a weekly newspaper, which it is not, for since it was first published I have seen scarcely an item of news in it; the article on the Parisian Metal Market even being extracted from the *Annuaire de St. Didier* of the preceding week, and on looking carefully through it I find that upwards of seven pages of the 16 it contains are copied from Journals which have appeared at least four days previously. It is rumoured here that the *Journal des Mines* was published for the purpose merely of advertising and obtaining clients for a party of stockbrokers, who are the chief shareholders, and as scarce any expense appears to have been incurred in striving to obtain news, this would almost appear to be the case, but of course I cannot say it is so. Being connected with a French industrial journal myself, and aware that it is the usual practice to acknowledge information that is taken from other journals, I think that you ought to notice that the English correspondence is condensed from your Journal only, and not allow it to be supposed that they have any private English correspondent of their own.—D. A.: *Paris, April 11.*

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 14, 1855.

The paper read at the SOCIETY OF ARTS, on Wednesday evening, by ROBERT HUNT, Esq., F.R.S., and Keeper of Mining Records, "On the Mineral Industries of Great Britain," excited deep interest. Mr. HUNT announced that he had only within the preceding 48 hours returned from a general tour through the mining districts, undertaken for the purpose of obtaining information and statistics with respect to the mineral productions and mining interests of the country; that he had collected a vast mass, which he was bound, in the first instance, to submit to the Government, but he hoped before very long to be able to present it to the public in a condensed form, through the medium of that society. His paper was, therefore, he regretted, necessarily confined to previously acquired knowledge on the subject, which was, however, quite sufficient to establish that Great Britain stands remarkable amongst the nations of the earth for the abundance and variety of her productions. Long before the Romans thought of visiting the small islands of the West, the merchants of Tyre sought for the tin which Cornwall produced, and the Phœnician mariners brought from our shores supplies of metals employed in manufacturing the bronzes of the Egyptians in the days of Moses, and those which decorated the palaces of the Assyrian kings in the meridian glory of that mighty empire. The Roman conqueror has recorded that he was led to the invasion of Britain by the reports of the wealth of the inhabitants in the useful metals, and even in the more precious metals of gold and silver. There are ample evidences that the Romans made great excavations in search of tin; but, subsequently, the tin trade of Cornwall passed into the hands of the Jews, and the remains of Jews' workings, Jews' houses, &c., as they are called, sufficiently prove the extent of their search.

Although the streamer has been hitherto confined within very circumscribed limits—the districts of St. Just, of Helston, and St. Austell, being the most marked—Mr. HUNT expressed his conviction that many valleys, formed by the vast granite ranges of Dartmoor, and other places, would prove remunerative to the labours of honest industry. Tin mining has been for some time carried on to a great extent, and it is considerably extending. The total quantity of tin ore raised in Cornwall and Devonshire in 1853 was 8866 tons, the average value of which was about 68¢ per ton. The black tin, or tin ore, produces on the average 65 per cent. of metallic, or white tin, as it is called. The quantity of this metal of British produce brought into the market is about 6000 tons annually. Our annual imports of tin from Singapore, our Indian territories, from China, Peru, and Brazil, amounts to 2500 tons. Of this foreign tin there is re-exported about 1000 tons, and of British tin rather more, annually. The actual produce of five of the principal tin mines may be given. In 1853—

Polberro produced	232 tons	worth £ 18,998 12 0
Lewis	262	17,816 16 0
Great Polgooth	260	17,745 0 0
Boacundie	217	14,507 0 0
Drake Walls	203	15,397 11 0

It was formerly considered that tin was one of the superficial formations, and that it was useless to seek it any great depth below the surface. A remarkable example of the incorrectness of this view exists in Dolcoath Mine, near Camborne. This mine was, more than a century since, worked as a tin mine, and was exceedingly productive. As it increased in depth, the mine became poor for tin, and exceedingly productive for copper, and as a copper mine was profitable for a long period. Eventually this mine became so poor, that the water was allowed to accumulate in all the lower levels, and those near the surface alone were worked. At length a mining captain advised the removal of all the water from the mine. The recommendation was adopted, and now, at the depth of nearly 300 fathoms—far below the copper—an immense formation of tin is being worked. In 1853, there was produced from this formation 120 tons of tin ore, which was sold for 7658½. 5s. 2d. Huel, commonly known as Wheal Basset (Mr. HUNT having explained that the modern word Huel was a corruption of the ancient Saxon word Huel), Huel Buller, South Huel Frances, are, strictly speaking, copper mines, producing, however, large quantities of tin at considerable depths.

Out of the tin produce arises another, but not very extensive, branch of mineral industry—the production of arsenic; most of the tin ores contain both that substance and sulphur, which are got rid of by exposing the powdered ores in peculiarly constructed furnaces to the action of fire. The quantity of arsenic annually produced has been estimated at 2000 tons; the chief market for it is, however, now closed, the principal portion of it having been used in the preparation of Russian leather.

Copper for a very long period appears scarcely to have attracted attention. Tin mines were abandoned when the miner came to the yellows—the yellow copper pyrites. "The yellows out out the tin," was a common complaint. About a century since attention was more particularly directed to the value of the copper ores of Cornwall; and from that time to the present the value of our copper mines have been continually increasing, until, in 1853, the copper ore raised in Cornwall alone was sold for

1,155,167½. 3s. 6d.; and, in addition to this, Ireland produced 11,370 tons of copper ore, and some hundreds of tons were produced in Wales and the northern English counties. The importance of some scientific knowledge to our mining population is well exemplified by the fact, that hundreds of tons of the grey sulphate of copper have been thrown over the cliffs of the western shores into the Atlantic ocean, and hedges have been built with copper ores of twice the value of the ordinary copper pyrites. Immense masses of the black oxide of copper had from time to time been thrown aside; eventually, the miner became acquainted with the value of these ores, and they are now, of course, carefully preserved whenever they occur.

Mr. HUNT here entered into details of the produce of the principal copper mines in Cornwall, whence all the copper ore raised is sent to Swansea, the trade employing about 150 vessels and 800 seamen. The ships carry back coal to Cornwall, which is employed chiefly in the production of the mechanical force by which the water is pumped from the mines and the ore raised. The smelting establishments of Swansea support, by their direct or indirect influence, nearly 15,000 people: thus we have an example of the effects of a peculiar branch of industry rising up at a distance from the locality in which the material sought for is produced. The importation of copper ores from the mines of Cuba, Chili, &c., would, it was feared, greatly reduce the value of the British ore. Now, although Cuba sends us 15,000 tons of her rich ore annually, Chili at least 18,000, and Peru, Spain, South Australia, and our other colonies, about 20,000 tons more, the value of the Cornish copper ores have steadily increased, the combination of the two being necessary for the production of the best kinds of metal.

Mr. HUNT here described the Cornish pumping engine as, perhaps, the best example of the application of steam as a motive power which the world had yet produced. This superiority he attributed to the necessity imposed upon the engineers of effecting a great economy of fuel, in a locality so far distant from the coal fields; and, again, to the circumstance that the duties of the engines were regularly reported in what are called "duty papers." The sizes of these fine engines will be understood when the diameters of the cylinders of a few of them are given.

At the Consolidated and United Mines, they are 85 and 90 inch.

At Faldice

At Huel Vor

The duty of a Cornish pumping engine is estimated by the number of pounds lifted a foot high by the consumption of a bushel of coals. Tytor's engine, at the United Mines, reached the high duty of lifting 110,000,000 pounds. The average duty of all the engines at present at work is 51,620,000, while the average duty of the best engines amounts to 99,000,000. This enormous power, which may be estimated at equal to the power of 5500 horses, is employed to raise more than 9000 gallons of water per minute from the mines, and to lift a large portion of the ore which is raised. The manufacture of these engines gives rise to other and important industries, each of these large engines costing from 2000 to 4000£. The machinery at one of the largest mines in Cornwall has been estimated to be of the value of 75,000£. The steam-engines are made in Cornwall, and the foundries employed in their construction are also largely engaged in supplying the water-works of the metropolis and other districts with pumping engines. From estimates which have been carefully made, it appears that last year nearly 30,000 persons were employed in and about the Cornish mines; of these, 5500 were women, and 6000 children, the women and children being employed on the surface only. In one way or another at least 100,000 persons derive their means of subsistence from the tin and copper mines of western England.

LEAD is found over a very extensive range of these islands, the total produce being 85,121 tons of lead ore, or 61,021 tons of lead, and nearly all the lead ore raised in this country contains more or less silver; those of Derbyshire and the northern counties containing the least, while those of Devonshire and Cornwall contain the most. The average produce of silver from the lead ores of Devonshire is 40 ozs. to the ton, those of Cornwall 35 ozs., those of the Isle of Man 20 ozs., of Wales about 15 ozs., of Ireland 10 ozs., and of our northern counties about 6 or 7 ozs. Formerly it was not profitable, by the processes adopted—the oxidation of lead—to separate the silver when it existed in less proportions than 15 ozs. to the ton. By the process of desilveration introduced by Mr. HUGH LEE PATTERSON, it is now economical to separate the silver when not more than 5 ozs. exist in a ton of lead. From this process an enormous amount of wealth has been added to the national store, as we now obtain from our lead ores at least 700,000 ozs. of silver, which may be valued at 92,500£. A process has lately been introduced in which zinc is employed in combination with the fused metal: by the action of affinity the silver is thus readily separated, but as yet this process is not extensively employed.

Beyond the important uses to which lead is applied, we have the chemical processes of white-lead manufacture, in which, by a slow and interesting process, the lead is oxidised, and converted into the carbonate of white-lead. There is also the less known manufacture of a new white-lead, which is an oxy-chloride of lead. This is produced by treating the ore directly with muriatic acid, precipitating by lime and the action of the oxygen of the air; and it appears that this variety of white-lead is coming into extensive use, the great value being that it can be manufactured without acting injuriously upon the health of those who are engaged in the operations. At the present time we are importing large quantities of silver ores from South America. These are smelted principally at Swansea, and in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, but there is some difficulty in obtaining an exact return of the quantity.

ZINC.—The history of zinc mining is somewhat curious. By various Acts of Parliament, before and during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, the exportation of calamine was prevented. This prohibition was founded on the belief, as expressed, "that our inexhaustible supplies of calamine would occasion large quantities of copper to be brought in for the manufacture of brass and gun-metal." Calamine, or carbonate of lime, is found abundantly in the neighbourhood of the Mendip Hills, and in the northern counties of England. Black jack, or the sulphuret of zinc, is discovered in many of the Cornish mines, and elsewhere. There are but two or three establishments in this country at the present time for the smelting of zinc of our zinc ores, nearly the whole of our supply being derived from the Vieille Montagne. There are few metallurgical processes more crude than the operation of reducing zinc to the metallic state, and there certainly is not one in which a richer reward awaits the skilful metallurgist who can improve the process. The manufacture of white zinc—the oxide of zinc—is a comparatively new industry, which is not, however, as yet carried out on such an extensive scale as it was expected it might have been, when attention was first directed to its use as a pigment. The oxide of zinc, philosophers' wool, was observed by an early German chemist, Brandt, but the beautiful white formed by the combustion of the metal was not introduced as a paint until within the last ten years. The great objection to its use was the want of opacity in the particles of oxide, which consequently, prevented it from covering as readily as the more opaque white lead. It has been found that, by regulating the action of the process, a considerable opacity can be obtained; we may hence expect eventually profiting by the experience of manufacture on the large scale, to secure a valuable pigment which has the great advantage of blackening under the action of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

MANGANESE.—The oxides of this metal were formerly obtained in great quantities, and of peculiarly fine quality, from the mines of Liffon, Tavistock, and from one or two other places in England. At the present time, although an abundance exists, and that it can be worked at a comparatively small cost, it does not appear that we are able to compete with the German mines. All our large supply of manganese is now derived from the Continent. Manganese is employed principally as an agent in the production of chlorine gas, for the formation of the chloride of lime, unless where the gas is used directly as a bleaching agent. In the manufacture of manganese is used to decompose muriatic acid, and, consequently, has done its work, it remains powerless to effect further decomposition, and is thrown to waste. Attempts are now making, with much prospect of success, to restore the waste manganese to its original condition. It can be effected economically, it will be of much value to the manufacturing community, but injurious to the proprietors of deposits of manganese. This method is best to a small extent in the production of some of the colours used in the best varieties of earthenware and porcelain.

Mr. HUNT entered into interesting details respecting other mineral substances of less comparative importance, such as antimony, nickel, cobalt; through which, we regret, that our space precludes us from following him. Our clays are in the highest degree valuable: there are annually raised about 100,000 tons, which gives employment to 7200 men, women, and children, in its preparation for the market, and not less than 240,000£ has been for some years past annually circulated in the neighbourhood of St. Austell alone, and at least from 50,000 to 70,000£ of blue clay are every year sent out of Dorsetshire. Our manufacture of

tery may be regarded as a mineral industry; this manufacture has curiously located itself in North Staffordshire, yet not one of the materials employed in the manufacture exists in the neighbourhood. The clays are derived from Cornwall, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire, the felspar chiefly from South America, and the buffalo bones of that country supply the largest quantity of the bones used. Borax is brought from Tuscany, flints from the southern and eastern counties, lead and arsenic from the mining districts. Staffordshire producing alone marl for the formation of the saggers, and the coal for firing the kilns and drying the clay.

Our argillaceous iron ores are largely associated with our coal measures—indeed, the three materials, iron ore, coal, and limestone, required for the production of iron, are generally found in the same locality, and our coal and iron fields are marked by large dark patches on our geological maps. The increase in the production of iron in Great Britain during the last century is almost marvellous; in the past year there were 550 furnaces in blast, and the produce nearly reached 3,000,000 of tons. The Scotch iron is manufactured from the blackband ironstone, to which attention was first directed by Mr. MURPHY, but the difficulties and expense of obtaining it are constantly on the increase; while in South Wales iron is made from the clay ironstones, mixed with ores from Devonshire and Cornwall. Mr. HUNT described the different districts now producing iron, and also the various localities in which valuable iron formations have been traced, and large deposits of iron ore recently discovered.

The area of the coal fields of the British Isles had been estimated as extending over nearly 10,000 square miles, while those of Belgium do not exceed 600, and the fields of France occupy only about 1719 square miles. Considerable difficulty has arisen in estimating the exact quantity of coal produced in the British Isles, arising partly from the dislike of some coal proprietors to allow the annual produce of the pits to be known. From a visit paid to the various coal fields, Mr. HUNT was satisfied that this feeling of hesitation was dying away, but accounts were not kept in many small collieries supplying the towns in their immediate vicinities. Data have been obtained for estimating our coal produce with a greater degree of exactness than has been at yet reached, but the computation will occupy some considerable time. The estimates of Mr. THOMAS YOUNG HALE and Mr. DICKINSON may, however, be given as showing a close agreement, although they are both above that made by Mr. THOMAS JOHN TAYLOR, which was as follows—

For household purposes about	Tons 19,000,000
For iron-works	13,000,000
For steam, gas, and coking coal	9,000,000
Export	4,000,000=45,000,000
Scotland has been estimated as producing	7,000,000

Total Tons 52,000,000

Mr. YOUNG HALE'S estimate is—	
Northumberland and Durham	Tons 13,300,000
Cumberland	1,000,000
Lancashire and North Wales	10,000,000
Staffordshire, Shropshire, & Worcestershire	8,000,000
Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	7,000,000
South Wales, Monmouthshire, Dean Forest, and Bristol Fields	10,000,000
Scotland	7,250,000=56,550,000

Mr. DICKINSON'S estimate is—	
Northumberland, Durham, & Cumberland	11,000,000
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	10,000,000
Staffordshire, Shropshire, & Worcestershire	8,000,000
Yorkshire, Derbyshire, &c.	7,500,000
South Wales, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, &c.	10,000,000
Scotland	7,500,000=54,000,000

In producing this quantity of coal, we have about 233,650 workmen employed underground, and at least 50,000 on the surface. Mr. HALL has been at considerable trouble to estimate the quantity of coal remaining in the Northumberland and Durham coal fields, and this he considers to be equal to 1,251,232,504 Newcastle chaldrons of 53 cwt. each. By this estimate, at the present rate of demand, these coal fields will be exhausted in 331 years.

Mr. HUNT expressed his own conviction that it would be found that the quantity produced during the present year would amount to nearly 60,000,000 tons. The value of the coal raised has been under estimated at the pit's mouth at 9,000,000*l.*, it is certainly nearer 11,000,000*l.*; at the place of consumption 18,000,000*l.* and 10,000,000*l.* has been considered as the capital employed in the operation of mining our fossil fuel. The raw material of our several mining industries for the past year may be estimated:

Coal at the pit's mouth	£11,000,000
Iron	10,000,000
Copper	1,500,000
Lead	1,000,000
Tin	400,000
Silver	210,000
Zinc	10,000
Salt and other minerals	400,000=£34,520,000

In this estimate, it must be remembered, neither clays nor lime are included—and there is yet the valuable produce of our quarries to be considered; the raw material, therefore, which may be grouped under the present head, represents at least an annual increase of our wealth to the extent of 30,000,000*l.* Notwithstanding the vast interest which is staked on the development of our mineral treasures, and the far larger interest which is vested in rendering this available for purposes of use or ornament, there has not been, up to the present time, anything like a system of education especially directed to these great industries.

The accomplished reader of the paper elicited the warmest approbation from the auditory; there was a general concurrence in the opinion expressed, that experience had done nearly everything for the vast numbers engaged, and science hitherto but little. Nature worked by fixed rules—there was no uncertainty in her operations; but the failure of many speculations, so injurious to legitimate mining, could be traced to imperfect knowledge, and the absence of authentic records. It would be the duty of scientific investigation carefully to observe and record all the varied conditions under which our metalliferous ores occur, and to impart the information so acquired generally to those to whom mining operations shall in future be confided. A unanimous feeling pervaded the meeting of grateful acknowledgement to the Government, for its selection of Mr. HUNT for the important department which he fills, connected with the national establishment for promoting the educational improvement of our mining population.

The bankruptcy of Mr. ABRAHAM BENNETT, of Eglosayle, near Wadebridge, in Cornwall, and the proceedings under the commission of bankruptcy which has issued against him, have excited much local interest; and the disclosures, as appearing on his examination, appear to us to entitle him to public sympathy. A meeting was held for the choice of assignees, before Mr. Commissioner BERN, at the Exeter Court of Bankruptcy, on the 29th of March, at which the bankrupt was examined; and it appeared that the immediate cause of his failure was a verdict obtained against him, by Mr. BRENNAND, in the Court of Exchequer, in London, in February last, for the sum of 2230*l.* damages, which, with 602*l.* costs, that gentleman now sought to prove as a debt against the estate. Mr. BENNETT had been an active promoter of two mines, the Great Onslow and Boscombe. Mr. BRENNAND was a Liverpool merchant, and had purchased largely in these two adventures; but the action arose out of purchases in the latter mine. Mr. BRENNAND had originally purchased 300 Boscombe shares, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per share; he then made a subsequent purchase of 400 shares, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per share, and another of 360 shares, at 3*s.* per share, making 2230*l.* in all. That mine had been originally brought out by the bankrupt, in conjunction with a Mr. CARR, and was at first divided into 5000 and afterwards into 20,000 shares, which were sold by the projectors in order to raise a working capital of 15,000*l.* It further appeared that BRENNAND had purchased his original shares in Liverpool, but he had subsequently come to Cornwall, when he purchased the remainder.

The whole of the 15,000*l.* had gone to the credit of the company, and about 10,000*l.* was actually expended upon the mine. The shares had gone up to 60*s.* per share, and the mine had continued to be worked for two years after Mr. BRENNAND had become possessed of the shares; in fact, everything went on smoothly until it was abandoned. There were strong indications of a lode and of a large quantity of mineral, and it was still believed that there was the most valuable supply of ore, but the cause of the abandonment was the enormous increase of water in the

shafts, notwithstanding the erection of a pump capable of pumping from 1200 to 1500 gallons per minute. It further appeared that the bankrupt had then consulted an engineer, and it was found impossible that they could go deeper without another engine, which would have involved an outlay of from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* more capital. A meeting of the adventurers was accordingly held, at which it was resolved to 'abandon the mine, and it was then found that besides the 10,000*l.* expended there remained of the 15,000*l.* in hand sufficient to enable them to declare a dividend of 4*s.* or 4*s.* 6*d.* per share upon the whole 20,000 shares. The bankrupt then further offered to permit the adventurers to participate in the advantages of the Penquian Slate Quarries, considered the most valuable in the entire county, which he and his partner were then working, and the materials and machinery at the mine were sold for about 3000*l.* The adventurers appeared satisfied with the proposal, and it was accepted by the holders of 9-10ths, or of about 19,300 shares. Mr. BRENNAND, however, dissented, and commenced the action in respect of his shares. The bankrupt was disappointed at the trial in his leading counsel, the Attorney-General, not being able to attend, and it was stated that his junior became so frightened at being called upon to address the jury that he submitted to a verdict.

Mr. BRENNAND also complained of the Onslow Mine, of which the bankrupt was lessee, and which was brought out in 50,000 shares, of which 10,000 were agreed to be sold, in order to raise a working capital of 15,000*l.* That mine is still at work, and upwards of 40,000 tons of mundie were found there, worth 1*l.* 15*s.* per ton at that time, but it was now almost an useless article. This mine had produced a larger quantity of gossan than had ever been found in Cornwall, and mundie was an indication of the existence of copper, for which they were searching; the mundie found had realised to the present time nearly 4000*l.* The bankrupt had had considerable experience in mining, having had several large mines under his management, which had returned immense sums to shareholders; and he instanced one case in which the 50*l.* shares in a mine with which he had been connected were sold for 1250*l.* each. Until this action fraudulent representations had never been imputed to him; he enjoyed the greatest confidence in Cornwall as a person conversant with mining property, and he might, if he had sold out, have realised by these very mines 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* There continued still to be sales of ore from that mine; 119 tons of copper were sold last week, and there are prospects of other large sales. In this state of facts we cannot avoid considering the verdict which drove Mr. BENNETT into bankruptcy a harsh and untoward proceeding. We feel convinced that it was attributable not to the merits of the plaintiff in the action, but to the fatality which occurred at the trial, or to the general feeling which we fear so generally and unjustly prevails in the minds of juries, to view with disfavour speculative mining adventures.

Mr. BRENNAND now sought to prove against the bankrupt's estate for the full amount of his verdict and costs, which was opposed, on the ground that he should first bring in the shares which he held. On the part of the creditor it was insisted that the verdict had cancelled the obligation to return the shares, but this was answered by the argument, that if Mr. BRENNAND were allowed to keep the shares, and also to prove on the estate, it might happen that the estate would pay 20*s.* in the pound, which he would then receive, in addition to the shares which he had originally received as his securities for the 2230*l.* The Commissioner ultimately ruled that Mr. BRENNAND could not be permitted to prove against the estate until he had tendered the shares, and given up the securities he had received from the bankrupt; and that then the verdict should stand as *prima facie* evidence of the amount of the proof, subject to be reduced, if a sufficient case should be made for that purpose.

Those who have watched the progress of events in California, since its cession to the United States, cannot fail to have noticed how, in spite of all the difficulties to be encountered, a hostile race and climatic influences to contend with, that the energy of the American people has triumphed over all obstacles; and this is, no doubt, mainly owing to the preponderance of the Anglo-Saxon element in the citizens of the United States. On their arrival in San Francisco they found a missionary station with a few huts; within a twelvemonth after a city was founded, containing hotels, gambling-houses, theatres, dancing saloons, &c.: on several occasions conflagrations have taken place, which have almost reduced the city to ashes, but this, in a short period, has been remedied, and in a few months the city has been as flourishing as ever. A municipality has been organised, fire brigades and water companies established, and all the appurtenances of civilisation appear where but a few years previously nothing existed but monkish superstition and the dwellings of savages. What three centuries of Spanish domination could not effect, the same number of years has been sufficient for the Anglo-American.

During the last season, owing to the unprecedented drought, the gold mining districts, which depend upon the rainy season, have become comparatively idle, and in various localities dirt has been raised which would, when washed, pay a large amount; according to the last advices the long-wished-for rain had fallen, and great activity was being displayed in all the mining districts. About 650 miles from San Francisco, at the Kern River, new diggings had been discovered, and these were considered so favourable that a number of parties had started there, five sailing vessels and one steamer having cleared out from San Francisco for that locality. The want of water has been sorely felt by those English companies which still are in existence for working gold mines; and as the seasons there seem to be more capricious than here, it becomes a question of paramount importance, whether they should not, either by coalescing with some of the American water companies, or by a further extension of their capital, endeavour to render themselves independent of the seasons, and by obtaining a continuous supply of water all the year round thereby obviate the necessity of suspending their operations for a considerable period of the year. Shareholders must bear in mind, that although when the works are impeded by any cause the labourers can be discharged, the heavy salaries of the superintendents and staff still remain as an onerous charge on the establishment—in fact, they are the incubus which swallows up all the profits. Accounts may be, and are forwarded to London, stating what profits can be made on a day's crushing; the accuracy of them are not to be disputed, but it does not state whether they are continuous, and how many stems have been worked. A calculation we perused some twelvemonths since of the profits of 24 hours' reduction, with the daily salaries of each individual, from the superintendent to the lowest labourer downwards, to this was appended the cost of wood for keeping the engine going during the same period; we enquired, naturally, as one day's produce had been so easily obtained, why it had not been continuous? The reply was—"This is the result of 24 hours' crushing, but as we could not obtain a sufficient supply, and were obliged to get the water when we could, the period of obtaining the gold has extended over seven days;" during the whole of this time the salaries were charged to the company, and, in fact, they were paying seven days' wages for one day's work. It will be seen that until some better system than such as this is adopted, all ideas of profit may be considered as chimerical and delusive, and we trust the experience of the past year will induce the shareholders of the accredited companies to direct their attention to this important question.

We last week noticed the failure of various banks in San Francisco, and later advices state that several of them will not be able to resume their payments; this may be, in some measure, owing to over-speculation, but there is every probability that the primary cause may be traced to the general stagnation of commercial, agricultural, and mining pursuits throughout the country, owing to the want of water. This has caused considerable inconvenience to several of the English companies, but it is anticipated, that as the gold will now be made available, business will assume a healthy tone.

Not the least interesting news that has come to hand is that the Supreme Court of the United States, as we announced in our last Journal, has established Colonel FARMOST's claim to the Mariposa district, which is known as one of the richest of the auriferous regions of California. Had this taken place but two years since, how different would have been the position of many of the defunct discredited associations. Even with their incompetent agents and scheming directors, they would probably have been enabled to show a purpose of working, which the moment the question was thrown in doubt they never attempted.

The large quantities of gold that have been raised in California, by individual diggers and American companies, prove there is no deficiency in the auriferous deposits; and there is no reason why, if properly conducted, an English joint-stock company should not successfully prosecute gold mining in California. The axiom has generally been, the more extensive the capital the more profitable the enterprise. Whether any of the directors of the defunct companies, who hold leases under Col. FARMOST, will enforce their claims remains to be seen; if any of these associations

should be resuscitated, both agents abroad and directors at home must be a different set of men to those who have had the mismanagement of the late deplorable failures. The public will not subscribe their money unless they see business-like men in the direction at home, and competent agents at the scene of operations; the time is past when high-sounding names and empty titles, with brains of the same calibre, could form a company.

The monetary crisis in California we apprehend will soon subside; all who have transactions with that State are, by their experience, better qualified for its peculiar business than they were at its first establishment. It cannot be denied but that in many instances they have purchased their knowledge in a dear school; past lessons will teach them to be more careful for the future. The public have grown more cautious; and those who take seats at a board will be aware of their responsibilities, and perfectly cognisant that shareholders are not so supine and neglectful of their interests as they have been heretofore. If mining enterprise be carried out honestly and legitimately, there is still a profitable field of speculation for English capital in California.

The annual general meeting of the TINCROFT MINING COMPANY was convened for Tuesday last, but terminated somewhat summarily, owing to the intervention of Mr. HODGSON, one of the late immaculate board of directors, that gentleman having made the very extraordinary discovery that in one newspaper (the *Times*) the advertisement calling the meeting was inserted one day too late to give the required notice—viz., 21 days, and contended that the meeting, not having been called in conformity with the rules, was illegal, and he protested against it accordingly. The objection thus raised evidently came upon the chairman and meeting by surprise; and their astonishment was the more increased, seeing that Mr. HODGSON, at the meeting held on the 15th of March, somewhat significantly announced his intention of "reserving himself" for the present occasion. So important an announcement was evidently calculated to raise the expectations of shareholders, who must, however, have been sadly disappointed at the result; for never was the old proverb of the mountain in labour more perfectly exemplified. The general impression was, that Mr. HODGSON had not been just or generous even to himself; the least that was expected from him was that, as one of the former directors, he would have been prepared to have offered some atonement, or have expressed some contrition, for the past—that he would have condescended to have disclosed some interesting facts relative to the late management—have explained how it happened that the accounts were not examined, and that the books were not posted for a period of 12 months—and how it was that the searching eye which could discover an error in a mere formal notice, overlooked a deficiency of 900*l.* in the statement of accounts. These were matters of some importance—matters which Mr. HODGSON, as a gentleman, and as a member of the late board, was bound to offer some explanation of. But no: he rushes forth on this particular occasion as the champion of absent shareholders, and not only fails to become communicative himself, but prevents the new directors, by raising a frivolous technicality, from laying before shareholders the state of their financial position, as well as other valuable and important information—matters which required serious discussion. Such has been the effect of the interference on the part of this self-constituted advocate of absent shareholders; who, we are inclined to believe, will be no more disposed to adopt his views, or to acknowledge him in his representative character, than were those present, notwithstanding the opinion of the chairman (Mr. HADOW), that some allowance would probably be made for the honourable proprietor, seeing that he was writhing under the mortification of expulsion, the other directors having refused to act with him. The legal point, as we have already intimated, was conceded, and thus were the objects of the meeting defeated, and the shareholders obliged to retire, without receiving the slightest information beyond the announcement that another meeting will be held on the 10th of May; when, in all probability, another "wheel-about" will be attempted. But the proprietary must be firm; they have now a board of directors composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability and talent, and of invincible integrity—of gentlemen who have laboured zealously, and have succeeded in effectually breaking up a system which was a scandal and a plague-spot upon commercial and mining enterprise. That the present directors possess the fullest confidence of the proprietary there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, and it behoves the latter to take especial care that the harmony of their proceedings is not interrupted by the pitiful lamentations and querulous absurdities of disappointed ambition.

A case of some interest, relating to a colliery accident, has occupied the attention of Mr. R. G. TEMPLE, the judge of the County Court of the Hanley district. It was an action brought by a working collier, of the name of BURGOS, against his late employer, Mr. NETHERWOOD, the proprietor of an ironstone mine at Tunstall, to recover damages for very serious personal injury sustained by the plaintiff, as he alleged, in consequence of the carelessness and negligence of the defendant in the use of certain machinery attached to the mine. The occurrence took place on the 23d of November, 1854, on which day the plaintiff had been down three hours in the pit, and had also descended again, the plaintiff's employment being at the bottom of the shaft, where he was engaged, with another man, in boring a hole, preparatory to blasting. When the boring was ready, it became necessary that one of them should ascend the shaft, in order to get some powder, and as BURGOS was descending with it in the bucket, or corve, attached to the chain, when he got within 15 yards of the bottom, the bucket would not descend any further. Some impediment existed, and the bucket hung for a quarter of an hour, moving upwards and downwards a few yards, the engine not being sufficiently powerful to carry up a lode of stone attached to it in another shaft. After he had been in that position for some time, the weight of the stone preponderated over the power of the engine, and the bucket in which the plaintiff was, suddenly flew up to the top of the shaft, and over the headtrees; the plaintiff was thrown a distance of several yards, upon some building, from which he then fell into a reservoir of water,—his skull was fractured, some of his ribs broken, and he has been since unable to work. For this very grievous injury he sought compensation, alleging that the machinery had not been so constructed as to be ordinarily safe, for the engine had not been furnished with a break. Had there been a break, the engine-man would, as soon as he had been aware that the load was overcoming the engine, have been able to stop it, and thus the accident would have been prevented. Mr. NETHERWOOD seemed to be of this opinion himself, for, immediately after the occurrence, a break was supplied; thus it was contended, admitting the ground on which the present action was brought.

These facts were established by proof, and medical evidence was given as to the extent of the injury, and of the plaintiff's sufferings. In the course of the examination of the witnesses, the insufficiency of the machinery was attempted to be established, but this line was objected to on the part of the defendant, inasmuch as he was charged by the plaintiff with negligence in working the machinery, and not with having improper machinery, and that the evidence must, therefore, be confined to the question of negligence. The Judge took a note of the objection, but refused to stop the case.

On the part of the plaintiff, it was argued that the engine had not been supplied with the necessary appliances for stopping; and the case of *PATTERSON v. WALLIS*, before the House of Lords, to which we have repeatedly directed attention, was relied on as deciding that it was the duty of colliery proprietors to adopt every precaution requisite to ensure the safety of the men whom they employed. On the part of the defendant, it was insisted that a master was not liable so long as he employed competent servants; the plaintiff did not impute any neglect in that respect, but rested his case entirely on the insufficiency of the machinery. The defendant then endeavoured to show that the plaintiff was in the bucket contrary to orders, for the establishment was governed by printed rules, the knowledge of which would be brought home to the plaintiff. By the fourth of these rules it was expressly forbidden that any person should go up or down a shaft, with or against full tubs or baskets, and the plaintiff was ascending against a full bucket when the occurrence took place. The 11th rule directed that no man should ascend a shaft, without permission, before the day was ended, and as BURGOS had not applied for permission, but ascended by his own wrong, the defendant was entitled to a verdict. On the question of damages, it would be shown that the engine was a proper one, for a trial was made immediately after the accident, and the engine brought up the same load that had gone down; there was not, therefore, any deficiency in the engine. With respect to the want of a break, it would be shown that it was not customary in that part of the country to have breaks to engines of that kind, that breaks were not necessary to engines that moved slowly, and that, in fact, breaks were not used to engines in that district.

Evidence was then given to sustain these grounds of defence, and on

the part of the plaintiff it was, in reply, urged that Mr. NETHERWOOD could not, by enacting certain rules, screen himself from the consequences of his own neglect. If there had been a break on the engine the accident could not have occurred, and, therefore, even if a knowledge of the rules were clearly brought home to the plaintiffs, it would be no answer to the action. Mr. WYNNE, the Inspector of Collieries, was present in Court during the discussion of the case, and the Court regretted that he had not been called as a witness on either side, as he would have given his evidence as a kind of scientific opinion upon the facts stated by the other witnesses. Mr. WYNNE observed that both parties had applied to him to give evidence, but that as he had gone upon the defendant's premises, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the Act of Parliament under which he was appointed, and had not gone on behalf of either party, he declined. If, however, the Court desired it, he would willingly answer any questions; and the Judge having declared that no person, not even the QUEEN, had a right to refuse to give evidence in a court of justice, Mr. WYNNE was examined. He stated that the evidence did not touch the cause of the accident, which he was able to state from his own observation, and not from what he had heard, arose from the want of boiler room. There were about 200 ft. of boiler room, and there ought to have been nearly double that quantity. The steam was also conveyed in a pipe between 20 and 30 ft.; the pipe was not cased, and the steam, supposing it to be blowing off at 40 lbs., would be reduced, by the time it reached the cylinder, to 30 lbs. pressure; the engine, which would carry 12 cwt. with steam at a proper pressure, would not carry more than 8 or 9 cwt. with the steam thus partially condensed. This caused the load to over-power the engine, and run; but if there had been a break to apply at once to the engine, it would have stopped the running. He had no doubt but that he was accounting correctly for the accident, and that it arose from the want of space to generate the steam required. Breaks were of very rare occurrence to engines of that description in that neighbourhood, for engines of the second motion did not travel at such a rate but that they could be stopped after the curve had cleared the mouth of the pit before it reached the pulley-wheel. This system was not, however, safe, for it left no provision for what was called running, which was not uncommon. He was sorry to have heard one of the witnesses (BEARDMORE) state that the boiler was capable of carrying twice the weight that was upon it.

The Court observed that Mr. WYNNE's evidence was of great general importance—not only on account of Mr. NETHERWOOD, who evinced great anxiety for the safety and well-being of his men, but also as regarded the neighbourhood generally, because the law imposed upon persons employing machinery the obligation of knowing what was necessary to render it safe. Judgment postponed until the next Court.

The IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY convened a special general meeting of shareholders on Tuesday last; and although, from the unsatisfactory manner their affairs have been conducted, the directors have invariably refused admittance to our reporter, we may congratulate the proprietors that notwithstanding the secrecy, it would appear, so desirable to the directors, we have been informed that the small body of proprietors in attendance were sufficient to defeat them, and a committee of five shareholders was appointed to wind-up this unfortunate undertaking.

A petition under the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Act was presented to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on the 5th inst., by Mr. ROBERT QUINLAN, and is expected to be heard by the Master of the Rolls (of Ireland) on Saturday next. A copy of that document may be obtained by any contributor upon application to Mr. JAMES WILLIAM QUINLAN, of York-street, Dublin, the solicitor for the petitioner, but the proceedings at the meeting above alluded to will, no doubt, supersede the course Mr. QUINLAN has adopted.

The company has still a large amount in hand for distribution, and it was proposed,—"That any shareholder who shall give notice of relinquishing his shares shall be entitled to receive, out of the funds of the company, such sum as may be agreed upon between the committee of investigation and such shareholder in respect of his or her share or shares; and that on the receipt of such sum of money such shareholder shall cease to have any interest in the company, or be answerable for any of its liabilities. The same committee to have full power to settle and compromise all claims on or by shareholders relinquishing their shares, and to refer the same to arbitration in case of dispute." It is to be hoped this arrangement will put an end to all law proceedings, by which shareholders are generally the sufferers, and as the power is now taken out of the hands of the directors, we may be enabled, upon the next occasion, to enlighten our readers upon their proceedings, as we can scarcely believe any committee of investigation can refuse admission to the public press,—a course always involving suspicion upon parties so acting.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

APRIL 12.—The anxiously expected quarterly meetings of the ironmasters of this district commenced on Tuesday, at Walsall, and were held yesterday at Wolverhampton, and to-day at Birmingham, but without throwing any additional light upon the state of the trade. The first meeting was, as usual, merely preliminary; the second but very indifferently attended, with almost total absence of all business; and to-day's meeting has not been attended with much more satisfactory results. The assemblage to-day took place in the large room of the Royal Hotel, and was attended by the representatives of nearly all the houses in the district; and so conflicting were the various reports, that it was extremely difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the real position of affairs. By some it was stated that the recent reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England had been already productive of beneficial effects; that buyers were in the market, but held back, in the hope of a further reduction, which the masters were determined to resist. These parties were of opinion that we have seen the worst, inasmuch as some brisk American orders were daily expected. Others, less sanguine, represented matters exceedingly gloomy, and held it to be impossible to give quotations, owing to the various rates at which needy holders were said to be selling, and could not see how a further reduction was to be resisted, although it is well known that, at the present rates of wages, price of coal, &c., the quotations fixed at the preliminary meeting were barely remunerative. The labour market was also reported as being still in an unsettled state. The men employed at the works of Messrs. Evers, Cochrane, and Gibbons, in the neighbourhood of Dudley, have returned to the pits at the reduction, but there are an immense number of the men still idle throughout the district; and if they continue out, considerable inconvenience will be experienced for the want of fuel. On the whole, the state of the trade of the district may be fairly pronounced dull and unprofitable, with the exception of a few fortunate firms, who at all times are favoured, under the most adverse circumstances. There are now 45 furnaces out of blast; and, with such a reduction of make, the orders must indeed be limited, if something short of ruinous prices cannot be maintained. At present, however, 7½ for bars, and for cash even less than that, is freely talked of, with an expectation that the final meeting at Dudley, on Saturday, may rescind the resolution of the preliminary meeting. This, however, I believe will not be the case. The large houses will adhere to the quotations of that meeting, whatever others may do.

In the Coal Trade, the demand is still active, and prices have been firmly maintained. In the neighbourhood of Dudley, they are selling at from 11s. and 12s. to 13s. per ton at the pit's mouth; and at the reduced rate of wages it is a high rate of figures, but justified by the demand.

Of Ironstone, there is now an abundant supply, and at prices far below those which we had to report this time last year. It was then from 17. 1s. to 17. 3s.; now it is plentiful at 15s.; and an abundance of Northamptonshire stone was offered to-day at 7s. 6d., and found purchasers.

In the Manufacturing Department, the principal activity is still perceptible in the works engaged by the naval and military authorities, and some of which are about to receive an additional stimulus from rather an extensive demand for camp materials, intended for the Curragh of Kildare, in Ireland. It consists of 1318 cast-iron stoves, for officers and soldiers rooms; 332 stoves and boilers for cooking-houses; 328 cast-iron trucks; 1800 yards of rails; and a quantity of hot plates, and other ironwork. The tenders are to be forwarded to the commanding Royal Engineer in Ireland; and, as the stove question is one of considerable importance, a sharp competition is expected.

The Hoop Trade will also be improved by an order from the East India Company, tenders for the supply of which having been sent in yesterday.

The manufacturers are actively engaged in preparing for the Paris Exhibition; and amongst those who are to take a prominent place in the English department may be noticed the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Goodby and Chatwin, of 91, Hill-street, will exhibit a complete series of

screwing tackle for engineers, machinists, and gas-fitters. Mr. John C. Onions, of Bradford-street, has in course of preparation some rare samples of bellows, in which carving and ornamentation will constitute a particular feature. This portion of the Exhibition, although to be composed of what may be termed an exceedingly common article, will nevertheless derive no small importance in Paris, from the fact of the exhibitor having, about 12 months ago, presented to the Emperor Napoleon a pair of bellows, made from a part of the willow tree which overshadowed the grave of the Emperor Napoleon I. at St. Helena, the particulars of which I forwarded to the *Mining Journal* at the time of the presentation. Another pair, made from the same wood, will now be forwarded for exhibition. I may, perhaps, add that Mr. Onions is introducing into the panels of these specimen bellows the portraits of Napoleon I., the present Emperor, and of our Queen and Prince Albert, which will no doubt, attach additional interest to them in the French capital. Messrs. J. H. Hopkins and Son, of the Granville Works, have ready for consignment specimens of dishes and dish-covers, together with various requisites for the tea-table, with ornamental designs in relief, by means of Spörge's patent. A ship or stable lantern, so constructed as to prevent the person using it coming in contact in any way with the light, will also be added to the above articles. Messrs. Prime and Son, of Northwood-street, are about to forward an elaborately-finished corkscrew. The style is a modification of that of Louis Quatorze. It may be converted into a candelabrum by the removal of the tazza, which is of an elegant form, thereby combining the useful with the ornamental.

Messrs. Cartwright, Hiron, and Woodward, of the Atlas Works, Great Charles-street, have also prepared another tasty specimen of the last-named article, descriptive of the finding of Moses. At the works of Messrs. Allen and Moor, a variety of fancy articles forming an elegant assortment of specimens of the numismatic art. Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons, of the Imperial Iron-works, Wednesbury, rolled, on Thursday last for the Exhibition, what is said to be the largest merchant bar ever produced; it is 25 feet 3 inches long, 7½ in. diameter, and its weight is 1 ton 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., being, therefore, considerably larger than the bar rolled by the same firm for the Crystal Palace in 1851. In addition to a splendid variety of church furniture, wrought in the most exquisite style, Messrs. Hardman and Company are also sending some specimens of the finest stained glass produced in England since the restoration of the art.

Messrs. E. and T. Humphries, machinists, of Pershore, have just completed, for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, one of their improved thrashing machines, which, for first-rate workmanship, splendid fittings, and general appearance, reflects the highest credit upon those gentlemen, and the clever hands employed in its construction. The machine is a combined thrashing, shaking, riddling, winnowing, and barley-horning machine, to be driven by steam-power. It will make four complete separations—corn, straw, chaff, and cavings—and will also deliver the grain into the sacks. By the exhibition of a machine of similar construction, Messrs. Humphries obtained the first prize at the annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, last year; and the same machine was also specially commended at the last meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Lincoln.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

APRIL 13.—The Iron Trade is in a state of suspense and inactivity, and everybody connected with it is waiting, with anxiety, the issue of the quarterly meetings, which are now being held. It seems pretty certain that a reduction of 1½ per ton will at least be determined upon, from the opinions which have reached us from private sources, and which are confirmed by the reports of the meetings of the trade already held. A few orders are said to have arrived from America, where the prospects of commerce are more cheering.

The Steel Trade is gradually improving, but the demand for cutlery, and some other Sheffield manufactures, is very inactive.

We must report the Coal Trade as dull; and with the commerce of the country so thoroughly depressed, and more genial weather setting in, we can see no immediate chance of improvement. The colliers are quiet, and the rate of wages in Derbyshire has not at present been interfered with.

The war, and the diplomatic conferences at Vienna, engross the minds of commercial men, to the exclusion of almost all other subjects; and capitalists very naturally decline to invest in commercial undertakings, to any extent, until the question of peace or war be settled.

We now proceed, in accordance with an intimation given in our last Journal, to present our readers with a few hasty notes of a day's tour into the lead mines of the High Peak of Derbyshire, only a few of which were enabled to visit. The two principal routes to the Derbyshire lead mines are from Ambergate on the south, and Chesterfield on the north; and as both roads possess some attractions calculated to amuse and interest the visitor, we may, perhaps, be permitted briefly to describe them. On leaving the Midland Railway, at Ambergate, the visitor is steamed along the Manchester, Matlock, and Midland Junction Railway, over the high road to a colliery district and the River Amber by a viaduct, and on a high embankment. It then sweeps through a wood close by the canal, and as it proceeds along to Wharfedale it affords interesting views of the "shining cliff," at Alderwasley; at this last place it passes through a short tunnel, and is at once carried into the deep valley and amongst the loftier steps of the millstone grit, where the scene becomes pre-eminently bold and fine. Half a mile on the left may be seen a pretty waterfall, and just beyond the Cromford Moor Sough, which was cut in order to drain the mines in Wirksworth Hollow. After passing Len Wood, the rail sweeps over the lovely meadows of Peter Arkwright, Esq., the present high sheriff of Derbyshire, where views are obtained of Willersley Castle, the Cromford rocks, and various other objects of interest. Arrived at Cromford station, the line enters the Willersley Tunnel, which is cut in the shale, and is half a mile long, being succeeded by a deep cutting of the carboniferous limestone. After a few minutes' ride, the Matlock station is reached; from this point the line traverses to Rousley, where it terminates for the present, the communication to the Peak being effected by carriages or omnibuses. The route from the north is by the Midland Railway to Chesterfield, from whence the tourist proceeds through Brampton, Watchill, along the margin of Chatsworth Park, and to Baslow; this latter village is beautifully situated on the meadows, and skirting each side of the Derwent. The drive to Calver is fine, the country to the left is open, and the road follows the course of the stream. The banks to the right are beautifully wooded, and spread out in rich pastures, with farm-houses and neat whitewashed cottages dotted here and there, the latter being inhabited principally by miners. About midway between Baslow and Calver the effect of the weather on the alternating beds of the grit-stone and shale are distinctly seen, where these measures have been cut down about 30 feet, to make the road. The hard angular masses of the grit protruding from between the soft shale, give to it a very singular appearance, and every now and then pieces are toppled down by the destruction of the shale-beds beneath them. Having arrived at Calver, which is almost surrounded by lime-kilns, which afford employment for a portion of the population, we took up our quarters at the Calver Sough Inn, a noted hostelry for the High Peak miners, and where we had appointed to meet some friends, who have an extensive knowledge of the mineral wealth of Derbyshire generally, but of that locality in particular.

We must observe, *en passant*, that in order to obtain accurate and disinterested information, we preserved our *incog.* throughout the day, except to one gentleman, through whose kindness we were enabled to inspect the mines, and obtain some valuable information relating to them. Accompanied, therefore, by the gentleman to whom we have just referred, we first proceeded to inspect the Peak United, or Red Rake Mine, which is worked entirely by a day level, and here we found many facilities for carrying on a great trade at a little cost. The agent at the mine, who is a shrewd, intelligent, and experienced miner, having worked in mines from youth, very courteously pointed out to us the geological formation of the locality, and a variety of interesting information. We ascertained that from 15 to 20 tons of earth and mineral are regularly brought to the floors by each wagoner per day, at a cost of 2s. 6d. On visiting the ore-house, we found some 23 tons of well-dressed ore, and in addition to this there were on the floorings a considerable quantity undergoing the process of dressing. A few days prior to our visit, the miners, by the direction of the agent, had made a cross-cut of the mine, when a splendid course of ore was discovered, which is now let to the miners, and brought to the dressing-floors for 4½ per fathom. The agent furnished us with the observations which he had made, and from calculations deduced on the spot, it would appear that each fathom will yield some 40 cwt. of ore. As soon as the men have driven out the ends a little way, other stopers can be placed, so as not only to increase the returns of ore, but to get and bring out the same at about 2½ or 2½ 10s. per fathom; and as the

returns of the veins are about 40 cwt. per fathom, we see no reason why this mine should not take a high position. We picked some beautiful samples of ore from the newly-discovered vein, and have them in our possession. We may add, that this mine was commenced in 1851, by Mr. Burgoyne, of Eyam, and it has regularly paid dividends, with the exception of a few months, during which period they were capitalised, or suspended, for the purpose of further developing the resources of the mine, as it was believed that by making cross-cuts, and other alterations in the working, further discoveries might be made for the benefit of the shareholders, by increasing the dividends. The efforts of the committee of management have been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations; and, judging from present appearances, a career of success is awaiting them.

The next mining sett that arrested our attention was Catsill Rake, or Norcliff Sough. The title of Norcliff Sough was, undoubtedly, given to it in consequence of a very narrow dry level which has been driven (probably more than 100 years ago) within a few fathoms of the first great vein, and at a very serious cost, the level having extended nearly 130 fathoms, being scarcely large enough for the transit of a Newfoundland dog. The want of air forbade the possibility of blasting the rock without making the level sufficiently capacious to admit of the necessary ventilation for the purpose; and there can be no doubt that the miners in former days abandoned it for want of means to make the necessary alterations. The present company, however, have commenced the enlargement of the level, and have already placed an excellently-dressed ashler stone front, and have effected about 60 yards of the new tunnel, or level, which is now about 7 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in., and have laid iron rails as they finished stripping the level to the required dimensions. This mine has been, within the last few days, very much enhanced in value by the discovery in the Peak United. The Norcliff has numerous veins, and one of the three large parallel veins belonging to and crossing the Norcliff also crosses the Peak United, and is the same vein just discovered in the latter mine, which is now making the rich returns previously referred to. The discovery in the Peak United has stimulated the owners of the Norcliff to push on the widening of the level with all possible speed and safety; and a call, therefore, of 10s. per share has been made, in order to push on the level to the first vein.

The day was now far advanced, and a sort of conversational discussion took place, on the middle of a hill, and in the midst of beautiful scenery, between the party, whether we should return to host Bromehend's, at the Calver Sough Inn, and dine, or whether we should visit the Brightside Mine before dinner. After having rambled for a considerable time in the vicinity of the mines, it might be expected that dinner would take precedence of other considerations; but not so, a gentleman, who is an influential mining proprietor in Derbyshire, insisted upon us visiting Brightside, even at the risk of dividing the party, more especially as a slur had been cast upon the value of the mine a short time ago in the columns of the Journal, the remarks being, that the mine was not "looking well." We, therefore, proceeded to Brightside, leaving two gentlemen to return to the inn to superintend the preparation of the creature comforts. On arriving at the Brightside Mine, we saw a well constructed steam-engine of 25-horse power, and every convenience for doing a good business. The ore at this mine commands a high price, the quality being superior to that obtained from many mines. The Brightside has been worked for several centuries, and has a water level at 40 fms. from the surface. A few years ago the works were suspended, in order to put down an engine and lower the shaft, and a second course of levels; which, having been recently accomplished, the returns of ore are now very great, it being by far the most productive mine in Derbyshire. The dividends are paid about every six weeks; the last one being, we believe, 2½ per share. There were in the ore-house more than 80 tons of ore dressed and ready for sale; which will, probably realise about 1200£. The dressing of the ore was not quite finished, so that there may be from 81 to 82 tons of ore; and, taking the average of each dressing at 80 tons, which is not far from the mark, we should like to be informed in what respect this very valuable mine was not "looking well." Whatever may be its looks, another large dividend will be paid immediately. We had not sufficient time to go over the remainder of the mines, which are equally promising as those we visited; and, certainly, after seeing the successful operations carried out here, we were much surprised to learn that nearly the whole has been effected by local capital, not extending, with few exceptions, more than a dozen miles from the mines.

There are several progressive mines likely, in a short time, to equal those already developed, and investments, under the economical management practised in the Peak, can scarcely fail to become remunerative, for in no instance does there appear to have been a failure in any of the mining operations in the Peak of Derbyshire; and it is somewhat astonishing to find that London capital has not found its way into this highly-mineralised district, where, taking the average under the present system of economy, it is much to say, that whilst many thousands of pounds have been expended in the restoration and development of this district, there has not been a single failure.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of March:—

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	315	Blyth	18
Sunderland	129	Scotch	3,794
Seaham	86	Welsh	6
Hartlepool & West Hart. 251	68,910	Yorkshire, &c. ..	33
Stockton and Middlesbro' ..	—	Small coal and cinders..	4

Total

Total imported in March, 1854—coal, culm, and cinders

Inland coals by railway, canal, and common roads, entered at the coal market during the month of March, 1855

Comparative Statement of 1854 and 1855.

Imported from 1st January to 31st March, 1854—Ships

Imported from 1st January to 31st March, 1855

Decrease of ships and tons

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of March:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	49,316	Great Western	7,073
North-Western	32,205	South-Eastern	9,064
Eastern Counties	12,910	South-Western	294

Total by railway in March, 1855

Coals by railway in March, 1854

Coals by canal in March, 1854

Comparative Statement of 1854 and 1855.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st March, 1855

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st March, 1854

Increase in the year 1855—railways

Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st March, 1854

Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st March, 1855

Decrease in the year 1855—canals

The Welsh iron trade for some time has been in a declining position, the demand having fallen off for their great staple—railway bars, to the manufacture of which most of the gigantic establishments of South Wales have chiefly turned their attention. Some large orders have, however, appeared in the market during the past few weeks, and have revived the trade to some extent. The East Indian Railway Company require some 50,000 tons, the Indian Peninsula 12,000, the Madras 9000, the Guelph and Melbourne 3000, and the Eastern Counties 2000. The Americans are again in the market, but only for their immediate wants. It has always been doubted whether their machinery sufficiently strong could be made to roll long heavy rails. Mr. Hub-buck, the manager of the Llynne Ironworks, led the way by rolling one of Barlow's patent rails upwards of 60 ft. long, and one of Lock's Stevenson patent double-headed rail 90 feet long, weighing 15 cwt. This feat was followed by Mr. Davies, the manager of the Tredegar Works, who rolled a double-headed one an extraordinary length. Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons, of the Imperial Ironworks, Wednesbury, has also rolled a large merchant bar for the Paris Exhibition, 25 feet 3 in. long, 7½ in. diameter, weighing 1 ton 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. This is said to be the largest merchant bar ever rolled. The bar rolled by the same firm for the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, in 1851, which gained the prize, was 30 feet 1 inch long, 7 inch diameter, and weighed 1 ton 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.

The Mersey Steel and Iron Company of Liverpool, are completing a large order for plates, which they have received from Government, for the intended hollow wrought-iron ball. The iron used in the manufacture is of the best description, and the plate slightly tapers from 2½ in. to 1. In this unfinished state they are sent to Woolwich, where they are converted into shot. A profound secrecy is maintained of the process of completion adopted at the Arsenal, and it is a matter of much conjecture how a plate 2 feet long and a little more than one broad can be constructed into a perfectly round ball.

COAL IN AUSTRALIA.

In a country comparatively so recently colonized, and of such vast extent and importance as Australia, the discovery of valuable coal deposits upon the Hunter River, in New South Wales, in a situation of easy access for working and transport, must have been hailed by the settlers as one of those providential discoveries by which Nature appears always ready and well prepared to aid mankind in their mundane progress, to assist them in their aim to the peopling of new countries, and in the development of their agricultural and mineral wealth. Since the commencement of working these collieries by the Australian Agricultural Company, in 1823, at which period, of course, the demand was limited, a continuous increase has taken place. They are now employing about 200 colliers, mechanics, and labourers; and the produce sold in the year 1854 was 44,792 tons, the price being, for the first five months last, and during the remainder of the year 21s. per ton, realising 45,987l. Since 1844 the company's coal trade has doubled in quantity, and the prices have been increased 37s. per cent. Since the month of June last they have established a coaling depot at Port Stephens, which has already proved of great advantage to steam-vessels, both of the Royal Navy and the steam navigation companies.

The coal workings in this carboniferous deposit next in importance to the Newcastle collieries are those at Burwood, about three miles distance, from whence five different tramways have been constructed from as many pits to the wharves at the shipping port. The daily produce of these pits is 350 tons, while they are capable of yielding 600 tons. At Morpeth, situated at the head of the navigation of the Hunter, about 20 miles from Newcastle by water, five pits are also working, called Brown's Mines, their present daily yield being 240 tons. From these several returns, it is estimated that the quantity of coal produced from 13 mines now worked on the Hunter River amounts to 192,000 tons per annum; in addition to which a new colliery has been opened by the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, on Lake Macquarie Road; and the first seam cut gave indications of high promise. The works have been suspended, but will be shortly renewed. At the date of our last advice, the end of January, the price at the wharves was about 15s. per ton. The following is a return of quantity and value of the coal produced from the collieries for five years, ended 31st December, 1853:—

Date.	No. of Mines.	Quantity.	Value.
1849	6	48,516½	£14,647 4 3
1850	9	71,216½	23,375 15 6
1851	10	67,610	23,546 8 6
1852	10	67,404	36,885 2 0
1853	13	96,809	78,059 0 0
1854	13	192,000	190,000 0 0

A recent announcement by the Colonial Government has been received with much excitement, and absolute dismay by the coal companies, who have constructed their tramways under the impression that no obstacle would be placed in the way of their permanent occupation of the river frontage, forming the terminus. It was to the effect that leases of the river frontage, in portions, would be sold by auction on the 30th January last; the result we have not, of course, yet been made acquainted with; it has been, however, stated that this project was a very crude one, requiring revision, as a small port due (say) 6d. per ton, with a small charge for repairs, would realise a revenue of nearly 8000l. per annum, available for the Government plans for facilitating the navigation of the Hunter, and improving the harbour of Newcastle. This view of the subject is fully borne out by the present condition of the coal trade, from which it is fairly estimated that at least 300,000 tons of coal will be shipped in the port of Newcastle during the current year.

From the specimens exhibited in the Australian Museum previous to their transmission to the Paris Exhibition, it is stated that the most gratifying proofs are afforded of the superior quality of the iron, lead, and copper ores, already discovered in New South Wales.

COAL IN VICTORIA.—While on the subject of coal, a brief description of the deposits of this valuable mineral in the colony of Victoria will, no doubt, be interesting. It is from a valuable paper by Mr. H. Wathen (author of the *Golden Colony*), in which he carefully investigates the facts of the case, the position, extent, and character of these carboniferous deposits, the period of their discovery, and the probability of their proving eventually of commercial importance.

There are three coal fields in this colony; the first on the shore of Bass's Straits, commencing at the eastern extremity of Western Port Bay, and extending 30 miles along the coast to the River Tarwin; the extent inland unknown. The second one stretches along the eastern coast of Cape Otway for at least 40 miles, its northern extremity reaching to Loutit Bay, 34 miles from Geelong; extent inland also unknown. The third is a tract of undulating country, 10 miles long by 3 miles wide, close to Geelong; the district known as the Barrabool Hills; and it is not improbable that this is merely a continuation of the second-named coal field, although they are some leagues asunder.

Each of these districts bears evident proofs of having been near the scene of volcanic action, and the eastern and western coal fields along the coast of Cape Otway and Cape Patterson are fissured and heaved by countless trap dykes; while the deposits at Barrabool Hills are not traversed by these dykes, and present no volcanic vent, but are actually embedded in what must once have been a vast sea of molten lava, which, on cooling, formed a distance, must have flowed onward, and filled the lower slopes of the hills. In these three districts the strata, in their character, present a striking similarity to the carboniferous deposits of Great Britain, there being the same succession of shale, claystone, freestone, and sandstone. There are also seams of lignite, and fragments of fossilised wood. On the shores of Western Port Bay the valuable iron ore, hematite, is found in abundance, and may one day prove an important element of mineral wealth.

The existence of a coal field on the Cape Patterson coast has been known almost from the earliest days of the colony, and several abortive attempts have been made to work it. A committee was appointed, and a sum raised, to enable a full and complete exploration to be made, but by employing an ignorant and unprincipled man in the investigation their funds became exhausted, and in 1853 their labours were brought to a close, without any satisfactory result. Cape Otway coast has also long been reputed as the site of coal deposits; but both these fields, even if workable, are at such a distance from a shipping port, that a railway would be indispensable, the cost of which would probably turn the scales in favour of Newcastle. The Barrabool Hills deserve systematic exploration, as if a good seam of coal should be found, the facilities of shipment here offered would be of the first importance.

THE MINER'S SONG.

Come, my comrade, come along,
Mid-day is drawing nigh;
Yet we'll stop once more to view
The blessed, sunny sky.
How bright, how blue, 'tis looking;
Each flowing, yellow field
Is promising the harvest
A most abundant yield.
Now into the mine we go,
A hundred fathoms deep,
To get our food by labour,
Where strong-bound minerals sleep—
Sleep fast until we wake them
With many a lucky blow,
Which makes the level bellow,
Because we force them so.

We charge the rocks with powder,
And beat the tappings well,
Then fire the holes, and loudly
The dark old caverns yell.
The kibbles, chains, the pulleys,
The whims, and wheels do sing,
As they up to the surface
Their shining burdens bring.
When the merry pay-day comes,
Our willing boys and we
Shall take home all our earnings,
Where cheerful wives we see;
Who for ale, six-pence or so,
Will never let us crave;
He who pockets more for that
Is but a drunken knave.

THE IRON TRADE.—"Ironmaster," in this day's *Worcester Journal*, says:—"The meetings of the iron trade held this week have been productive of much alteration in the aspect of affairs. Underselling continues. Pig-iron is increasing. Ore and coals are dearer by far for the makers than for the pig-iron at a profit. The attendance at these meetings was smaller than usual, though there was less to complain of in this respect on Thursday than at Wolverhampton on Wednesday."

"At Birmingham there was a pretty good muster of London and Liverpool merchants, and also as many of the Welsh ironmasters. I am glad to say that the latter have within the present month received some large orders for rails; and there has been a better supply of iron for South Staffordshire iron. A better demand is much needed, for it is certain the market for the greater part of the iron works are not at work more than three to four times a week; and on Thursday, a day when those works which have but few orders on hand are generally on, I saw several large establishments smokeless. I do not think any reduction in price would cause a better demand. If orders are not in hand, merchants will not buy on speculation. It is not likely they would burden themselves with stocks; and in buying they may get sizes which may remain on their hands for months."

"It is a very serious question how to regulate the price of labour; and it is impossible that the present rate can be maintained. I know, and so do all who are acquainted with the manufacture of iron, that neither pigs nor bars can be produced at the price there are sellers at. I am not speaking of the marked iron men, who are getting 8l. per ton, but the undersellers."

"I see a contemporary of yours says either pigs can be bought at 50s. per ton. This may be the case with one house, who are notorious for producing white iron, which I should be sorry to receive into my works at a gift, if I were compelled to work them up. For a long time these pigs have been made for sale, and been dealt with on warrants. Upon the whole, there was a slight improvement on Thursday, but still not of a nature to cause much congratulation. Payments were made, and I am glad to say there are not any grounds for the hundred rumours which idle and mischievous people talk up."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Prof. Edlund, a Swedish *savant*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, succeeded last year in improving the construction of the electric telegraph apparatus, by which it becomes possible to send messages by the same wire simultaneously in two opposite directions. The principle on which this discovery is based is very simple, and altogether different from that applied by Dr. Gintl, at Vienna, which was found not to succeed. As far back as the month of August last year Prof. Edlund made some experiments on the wire of the telegraph line between Stockholm and Upsala, by permission of the directors. These succeeded so well that he constructed the necessary apparatus, which was put up in December, and has been ever since in daily operation. As soon as the needful number of apparatus are constructed, they are to be introduced at every telegraph station in the kingdom; and, as the apparatus is not expensive, the advantages gained over the old system are obvious, as one line of wire will now do the work done formerly by two.

Cavaliere Bonelli (the director of telegraphs in the kingdom of Sardinia) has commenced experiments with his newly-invented "locomotive telegraph," where-with he professes to communicate from a train in motion with any station on the line or with another train on the line. The great advantages to the world at large from the success of such an invention are at once obvious, that the result of the experiment is naturally looked for with much anxiety.

At the British Provident Life and Fire Assurance Company third annual meeting, on Thursday (Capt. Malkin in the chair), the report stated that during the last twelve months the directors entertained 935 life proposals for the assurance of 94,740l. 19s. 6d. of which number they accepted and issued policies for 804, covering 342 in the number of proposals, and 306 in the number of policies issued. There was also an increase in the amount of premiums received to the extent of 2016l. 11s. 2d., transferred to 1083l. 2s. 4d. in the amount of annual income. The fire business policy had become clearer, of established character. During the year nine policies had been subscribed for, to the amount of 4452l. 2s., and the share capital had been increased to the rate of 5 per cent. to 89,710l. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the usual routine business having been disposed of, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

W. Gilpin: Prevention of smoke.—A. E. L. Bellford: Machinery for making butt engines at one operation.—B. Goddell: Regulating the power for driving pumps of hydraulic presses.—W. and J. Galloway: Regulating the pressure on slide valves of steam-engines.—E. Humphreys: Applying heat to steam-boilers.—H. Wickens: Communicating signals in railway trains.—J. Mitchell: Supplying grease to engines.—W. Winstanley and J. Kelly: Force pumps.—J. H. Johnson: Carbonic acid gas as a motive power; steam-engines; steam pressure and other indicators.—B. Cook: Consuming smoke.—R. Howson: Screw propeller.—J. Taylor: Consuming smoke.—J. Smalley: Railway carriage axle.—J. Musgrave: Steam-engines.—Earl of Aldborough: Aerial navigation.—E. T. Bellhouse and D. Longdon: Materials for coverings of buildings.—I. Rogers: Treating iron ores.—W. Miller: Prevention of smoke.—T. C. F. Lecour: Locomotion on canals and rivers.—J. Bider: Marine-engines.—M. Semple: Railway breaks.—J. H. Johnson: Hydraulic motive power engines.—H. J. Morton: Gasometers.—C. F. Behn: Moulds for casting metal.—F. Ransome: Artificial stone.—R. J. Jesty: Indicating apparatus between railway carriages.—D. Elder, jun.: Moulding metals.—T. F. E. Clewe: Locomotive engines, tenders and railway carriages.—L. F. Edwards: Furnaces.—R. S. North: Permanent way and sidings.—J. Gedge: Machinery for forming curves.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

W. McNaught, Rochdale—Improvements in slide valves for steam-engines.
D. Chalmers, Manchester—Improvements in the mode or method of working railway breaks and communicating signals.
G. W. Knocker, Dover—Improvements in obtaining motive power by means of Andrew Smith, Princes-street—Improved safety cage and apparatus for miners.
T. Allan, Adelphi-terrace—Applying electricity.
W. Henderson, Cannon-street—Treating certain ores and alloys, and in obtaining products therefrom.
E. H. Benthall, Heybridge, Essex—Construction of locomotive steam-engine.
R. Cruickshank, Manchester—Machinery and apparatus for stopping railway carriages.
C. Vauthier, Dijon—Blowing machines.
A. Craid, Paisley—Manufacture of railway wheels.
L. Kirkup, Orchard-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Anvils.
T. Cooper, Isle of Wight—Construction of pipes, and in the mode of joining the same.

PROTECTING IRON-SHIPS.—Messrs. J. Westwood and Robert Baillie, of Poplar, have patented a method of applying preservative composition, both internally and externally, to the plates and other parts of which iron-ships and vessels are constructed. Asphalt and bituminous varnishes are known to form good preservative coatings, but it has hitherto been found impracticable to cause them to adhere to the metal. The inventors, therefore, first lay on a layer or coating of black varnish, and then a layer of asphalt, or a coating of boiled oil and black-lead, and black varnish, or of black varnish, asphalt, and spirits of naphtha.

TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL STONE.—Take 180 lbs. pitch, 4½ gallons coal oil, 15 lbs. resin, 15 lbs. sulphur, 44 lbs. finely powdered lime, 180 lbs. gypsum, 25 cubic feet of sand and stone, broken to pieces, and passed through an ½ in. sieve. The sulphur is first melted with about 30 lbs. of pitch, after which the resin is added, then the remainder of the pitch with the lime and gypsum, which are introduced by degrees, and well stirred. It is then moulded into blocks, and pressure is applied to them in the moulds. The artificial stone hardens in about a week.

TO VARNISH ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL.—Dissolve 10 parts of clear grains of mastic, 5 parts of camphor, 15 parts of sandrach, and 5 of elemi, in a sufficient quantity of alcohol, and apply this varnish without heat. The articles will not only be preserved from rust, but the varnish will retain its transparency, and the metallic brilliancy of the articles will not be obscured.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1855.	1854.
London and North-Western	£55,227	£53,090
Leamington and Birm.	19,450	18,424
London and South-Western	14,933	15,677
London and Brighton	13,899	12,963
Midland	26,840	25,633
Great Western	23,370	23,153
North-Eastern	28,651	26,985
South-Eastern	17,163	16,048
Great Northern	20,796	17,127
Chester and Holyhead	4,546	4,146
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	8,770	7,818
East Anglian	820	820
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	23,780	21,104
Bristol and Exeter	5,751	5,487
Exeter and Crediton	155	100
Shropshire Union	623	611
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction	2,490	2,282
Manchester and South Junction	798	665
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,242	2,746
East Lancashire	4,940	4,806
Oxford and Worcester	2,732	2,509

These figures show the following aggregate results:—

	Receipts.	Miles open.	Average per mile.
1855.	£278,376	437½	£63 15 11
1854.	260,347	429½	61 2 5

With the return of fine weather, the general railway traffic is evidently increasing.

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

	1855.	1854.
Aberdeen	£ 2,141	£1,901
Caledonian	10,501	10,316
North British	4,906	4,331
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4,584	5,075
Glasgow and South Western	5,351	5,904
Scottish Central	2,399	2,374

Total £29,882 £29,921

The decrease in the Glasgow and South Western Company's receipts is due to the Kilmarnock steamer-chase in the corresponding week of last year.

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—

	1855.	1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 872	£ 834
Belfast and Coleraine	270	260
Cork and Bandon	270	248
Cork, Blackrock, and Fallowfield	149	248
Dublin and Wicklow	239	203
Great Southern and Western	5,667	5,517

Total £7,476 £7,062

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The returns of railways in the United Kingdom, for the week ending April 7, amounted to 365,900l., and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 342,600l., showing an increase of 23,300l. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis, amounted for the week ending as above to 170,580l., and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 158,698l., showing an increase of 11,882l.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 2615l.; on the Great Northern to 3668l.; on the Great Western to 2177l.; on the London and North-Western to 2137l.; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 937l.; on the London and South-Western to 1277l.; and on the South-Eastern to 1115l.; total, 11,960l.; but from this must be deducted 84l., the decrease on the London and Blackwall, leaving the increase as above, 11,882l.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 195,320l., and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 183,902l., showing an increase of 11,418l. On those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 23,300l., as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway receipts for the month of March were 23,693l., being an increase of 2023l. over those of March last year.

The Great Western of Canada Railway traffic for the week ending March 23, amounts to 8571l. sterling, against 4084l. for the corresponding week of 1854, being an average increase of 35l. 14d. per mile per week, against 17l. 18s. 4d. last year. The suspension bridge over the Niagara River is permanently open for traffic, and passengers and goods are now carried by it direct to the stations of the New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. Merchandise is now being brought from the western states over the Great Western Railway to a greater amount than can be carried onwards by the above railroads. Arrangements are, however, in progress for remedying this inconvenience.

The Dublin and Kingston Railway Company will declare a dividend for the half-year ending the 28th Feb. of 3 per cent. on their paid-up capital. The dividend for the preceding half-year was at the rate of 5 per cent., making for the year as above, 8 per cent.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in April is 815,205l.—of which 233,750l. is for foreign companies. The total calls for the first four months of the present year are thus raised to 5,663,523l., against 4,717,140l. in the first four months of 1854, and 3,091,908l. in the corresponding period of 1853.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—The works for the line between Plymouth and the Tamar are being carried forward with energy. The Royal Albert Bridge, at Saltash, which will throw the Menai Straits Bridge into the shade, is also progressing satisfactorily. The cylinder for the erection of the centre pier is now on a perfect foundation, as far as examined in the eleven compartments, the masonry for which was commenced on the 4th inst. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, made a third inspection on Saturday last, remaining in the cylinder (under pressure, as it is technically termed) 1 hour and 12 minutes: on which occasion what is termed the foundation-stone was laid, and on return to the surface ordered the works to be proceeded with. The works employed remained below, a depth of 86 feet, from two or three hours at a time, and appear to suffer from the pressure far less than might be anticipated; in fact, practice in this work, as in all other, appears to adapt the human frame to circumstances; and the prudent man may go to and return from his work with comparative safety. The building under water by means of the cylinder, as here employed, is to some extent a novelty; and its success in this great undertaking is looked forward to by engineers and scientific men generally with great interest.

THE RAIL AND THE ROAD.—Application was made to the Lords of the Treasury of Lord Aberdeen's Government to permit omnibuses charging fares at the rate of one penny per mile to be relieved of taxation, the same as railway trains, but was refused, thus such conveyances are prohibited. Their lordships it appears denied that there was any similarity between travelling by steam and by the road, to induce the exemption being extended to the road. The rail has enjoyed it to such an enormous amount that for several years the duties paid have been 25 per cent. less than those of the road, and its privileged exemption amounting recently to nearly half of the whole net assessment levied on coaches and on omnibuses. Surely there is matter here not only for reflection and reform, but also for enquiry.

The first cargo of Pictou, Nova Scotia, coal, since the proclamation of the reciprocity treaty, arrived New York on the 22d March, consisting of 300 tons, and was on sale at 10s. free of duty.

NEW AND BRIGHT 8-HORSE HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE.—bore of cylinder 10 in., stroke 1 ft. 8 in., fly-wheel shaft of the very best wrought-iron, complete, with governor, fly-wheel, feed pump, &c.—WHEATLEY KIRK, engineering auctioneer and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

NEW 18 in. cylinder and 3 foot stroke HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE ON SALE, highly finished.—WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

ON SALE, ONE EXCELLENT NEW 12 in. cylinder, stroke 2 ft., HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE.—WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

ONE NEW HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE ON SALE, 10½ in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke.—WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke by 8, with boiler about 8 tons; all equal to new.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES FARMER, Mining Offices, Penzance. Dated 2d April, 1855.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, a 60 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 10 ft. by 9 ft. stroke, nearly new, with or without boiler. The water used for feed and condensing from the granite rock.—For particulars and sale, apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Uxley Lelant, near Hayle, Cornwall. Uxley Lelant, April 11, 1855.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 4, 8, 12, and 20-horse power, finished. Also, an 8 in. SLIDE and SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, bed 18 feet long, with change wheels, &c.—Apply to JOHN ELLIS, jun., Barton, engineers, and manufacturers of steam-sawing machinery, 15, Backwater-street, Manchester.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—28 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler 9 tons; 24 in. STAMPING, CRUSHING, or WINDING ENGINE, with boiler 8 tons; TO BE SOLD, with or without boilers; all nearly new.—Apply to Geo. SEALY, auctioneer, Marazion.—Marazion, Jan. 10, 1855.

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALID and RECOVERABLE CLAIM upon the above company for £18,500, unpaid royalties under the will of the lord of the manor where the works are situated.—For particulars, address Mr. ISHAM BAKER, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.

TO BE SOLD, FIVE SHARES IN THE IRISH PEAT COMPANY, which is now actually realising the fact, that the Irish bog will ultimately be regarded as among the most valuable resources of that country. See the *Times* City Article of Friday, the 9th February, 1855.—Apply, by letter, to "W." Owen's newspaper office, Falcon-square.

GLAMORGANSHIRE COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will TAKE PLACE at the company's offices, 60, Chancery-lane, on Wednesday, the 25th April, at Four o'clock P.M. precisely. By order of the Committee of Management, W. E. NEWTON, Sec.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this adventure will be HELD at the Clarendon Rooms, North John-street, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 19th April, at Half-past Ten forenoon. JOHN HARRISON, Sec.

PENQUEAN SLATE QUARRIES.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this adventure will be HELD at the Clarendon Rooms, North John-street, Liverpool, on Friday, the 20th April, at Half-past Ten forenoon. JOHN HARRISON, Sec.

MOUNT'S BAY MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this mine will be HELD at the Clarendon Rooms, North John-street, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 19th April, at Twelve o'clock noon. JOHN HARRISON, Sec.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this mine will be HELD at the Clarendon Rooms, North John-street, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 19th April, at One o'clock noon. JOHN HARRISON, Sec.

CWMIDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the forfeiture of all shares upon which the call made has not been paid. E. H. CURTIS, Sec.

DEVON TIN MINES, DARTMOOR.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the mine, 16, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, on Friday, the 24th of April inst. The chair to be taken at Three o'clock precisely. Dated April 13, 1855. By order, F. F. NURSEY, Sec. and Purser.

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, in the City of London, on Monday, the 30th inst., at One o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing three trustees, and for transacting general business. By order, JOHN MADDEN, Sec.

POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, adjourned from the 4th inst., will be HELD here on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1855, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of transacting general business.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD, for the purpose of making a call. By order, HENRY C. CROFT, Sec. and Purser. Offices, 21, King-street, St. James's.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company (appointed by the Regulations of the company to be held on the second Tuesday in April) will be HELD at the company's office, 61, Moorgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 10th of May next, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely; and that such meeting will be rendered SPECIAL for the purpose of transacting all business which is directed, or ought to be transacted at the annual general meeting of the company. London, April 11, 1855. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share be and is hereby made, PAYABLE, on or before Wednesday, the 23d of May next, at the office of the company, 61, Moorgate-street, London. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders, held this day, was ADJOURNED until WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at One o'clock precisely, in consequence of Capt. Prince being unable, from sudden indisposition, to forward the usual report for the meeting. W. NICHOLSON, Sec.

WHEAL UNY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at No. 69, Lombard-street, London, on Tuesday next, the 17th April inst. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. JAMES HUTT, Sec.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—NOTICE OF CALL.—NINTH CALL. TWO POUNDS per £20 share, making £18 paid up; and TWO POUNDS per £20 share of £10, making £8 paid up.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Cornwall Railway Company have this day made a CALL of TWO POUNDS per £20 share of £20 each, and TWO POUNDS per share on each £10 share, and have appointed such call to be PAID, on or before the 31st day of August next, to either of the undermentioned bankers:—viz., Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Frauds and Co., Fleet-street, London; Messrs. Tredwell, Williams, and Co., Truro, Falmouth, and Redruth, Cornwall; and the several shareholders in the said company are hereby required to pay such call accordingly. Truro, March 30, 1855. By order of the Directors, W. H. BOND, Sec.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on this call will be allowed from the date of payment, free of income-tax. All interest will cease from the date of the call being made payable on the whole amount paid up, until the said call be paid. A charge of 5 per cent. will be enforced in every case on the unpaid call, during the time the said call shall remain in arrear. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all money paid in anticipation of calls.

N.B. No shareholder is entitled to transfer his shares until all calls are paid. A receipt will be given by the bankers for the amount paid.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—The English directors have the honour to inform the shareholders that a PRELIMINARY MEETING will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Saturday, the 21st of April, at one o'clock precisely. By order of the Board, GEORGE F. SMITH, Sec

LONDON AND GREAT WESTERN COLLIERY COMPANY.

(Provisionally Registered.)
Capital £200,000, in £1 and £10 shares.
An important mine of the best coal has been secured on most advantageous terms, on the payment of a royalty, without sinking a large capital for the lease. Profits clearly showing £30 per cent. on outlay. Shareholders also have the right to be provided with coal at prime cost, in proportion to their shares, which, at 25 per cent. saving on their coal, will make their shares in four years become a valuable investment, without cost.
For prospectuses, apply to J. S. CHRISTOPHER, secretary, 34, Coleman-street, City; or to J. S. RANDALL (Messrs. Handell and Saunders), Reading.

WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, GWINEAR, CORNWALL.

In 5500 parts, or shares, of £2 each.
Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE," by a Committee of Shareholders in London.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, London.
Messrs. Williams and Co., Miners' Bank, Camborne.
OFFICES.—70, CORNHILL.

These valuable mines are situated in the parish of Gwinear, in the county of Cornwall, immediately contiguous to the western boundary of Camborne, one of the richest mineral districts in the world.
Astratum of munda or carbon, mixed with black and yellow copper ore, commences about 10 fms. west of the engine-shaft, dips westerly, crosses the adit, and in the 10 fms. level, about 32 fms. from the shaft, is 6 feet vertical thickness, and 5 fms. wide—it will yield at least 50 tons per month; and when dressed, produce, at the present prices, 4s. 10s. per ton for copper only, and 10s. per ton for munda, and meet the probable current expenses of the mines, after the engine has been erected. In the 50 fathoms, the future level, the carbon will meet a cross-course, where a valuable deposit of copper ore is believed to exist. Drilling east on the engine lode, in the 12 fathom level, where the Rosewarne United Mines were found rich in copper, an abundant quantity of the same ore may be confidently relied upon, by the produce of which, the West Rosewarne United Mines will be placed among the rich dividend-paying mines of the district.

There are six shafts in the mines in excellent working condition; the engine-shaft is sunk 29 fms., and two others upwards of 10 fms., below the adit; a footway has been formed from one of the shafts to the adit level; well paved ore-floors have been constructed, and an engine-house and bob-pit are ready for the reception of the machinery. Upwards of £3500 have been expended in these preparatory works, which are beneficially available to the new adventurers.

The mines are divided into 5500 parts, or shares, of £2 each, and will be disposed of free from further calls or contributions to the capital stock.
The accounts of the company will be made up and balanced, and a statement and balance-sheet be transmitted to the registered shareholders 14 days before every ordinary general meeting; and at each such meeting two auditors will be appointed, one by the committee, the other by the shareholders, to inspect and audit the accounts, and to report thereon for the information and satisfaction of the adventurers.

In submitting this undertaking to the public, the committee desire to state that there are no free shares; and that, as before represented, no further call or contribution will be required upon the shares issued.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the secretary, or to Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, mine agent and sharebroker, at the office of the company, 70, Cornhill, London; or to the purser, Mr. ROBERT SYMONS, mineral surveyor, Truro, Cornwall.
A plan and section of the mines, and the cost-book of the company, may be inspected by incoming shareholders at the office in London, where prospectuses may be obtained.

TERGOVE MINING COMPANY.

To be conducted under an Imperial Charter from the Austrian Government.
Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10s. each.—£2 to be paid on allotment.
BANKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 39, Lothbury.

The mines, for the purchase and working of which it is proposed to form a company, are situated at Tergove, in Croatia, underlying about 25 English miles, in one of the richest mineral districts in the Austrian dominions, abounding in copper, iron, and lead ores.

The Austrian Government have made trial works at an outlay of upwards of £30,000, and have extensively opened up the copper lodes of this district, and, according to the official report, 1237 tons of copper ore have been raised, and are ready for smelting, and 13,800 tons of 7 per cent. copper ore have been laid open for stopping.

These trial works have also established the fact of the existence of other lodes of copper ore of a still higher per centage.

There is good communication, first by water and then by railway, from the immediate vicinity of the mines to Vienna in 36 hours, and there is abundance of fuel for smelting, and clay for building purposes.

Preparations had been commenced for establishing smelting works at Tergove, but the Austrian Government having now, for the first time, adopted the policy of encouraging foreign capital and skill, and not directly concerning itself in industrial undertakings, arrangements have been made in connection with a banking firm in Vienna for the purchase of the whole of the Tergove mines and plant, on terms peculiarly favourable to the company.

The company have offers to purchase at the mines any quantity of copper they can smelt, at the price of 111s. per ton.

Mr. John Hitchens, at the instance of the promoters, has very lately surveyed the mines, and has reported favourably of them.

From the above data, it will appear that the present undertaking is divested of the ordinary risks of mining operations, inasmuch as the existence of numerous and rich lodes of copper and other ores has been established, whilst the commercial value to the company of the result of the trials already made, in ore raised and laid open for stopping, will alone exceed the capital proposed to be invested in the undertaking.

A portion of this capital is offered to the public.
The prospectus of the company, with a copy of Mr. John Hitchens's report, may be obtained on application to Messrs. JOSHUA HUTCHINSON and SONS, 39, Lothbury; and Messrs. PALMER and NETTLESHIP, 4, Trafalgar-square, to either of whom application for shares may be made.

TERGOVE MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES CAN BE RECEIVED AFTER MONDAY, the 16th April inst.—4, Trafalgar-square, London.

SECOND EDITION.—Recently published, in crown 8vo., cloth boards, with tables, pp. 205, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.
BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT.

WITH PARTICULARS OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.
SECOND EDITION, corrected and revised, with a large addition of valuable information.
By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

London: Mann Newbery, 39, Cornhill. Copies may also be obtained at Mr. Murchison's office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; and at the office of Mr. W. E. COMBINE, Tavistock.

REVIEWS ON THE FIRST EDITION.
Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 2.

This is a valuable guide to investors in mines.—*Herpath's Journal*, Dec. 2.
A very interesting and useful little volume, and contains much information, which cannot fail to be interesting to all connected with a most important branch of our national industry.—*Morning Herald*, City Article, Dec. 18.

Any attempt to afford reliable information in the shape of facts must be useful, and tend to make British mines take a better position among the investments of the day.—*Morning Chronicle*, City Article, Nov. 24.

Mr. Murchison has condensed much useful information respecting a field of speculation on which great ignorance prevails; and has here brought together the details most wanted on the legitimate mining undertakings at home. He gives an account, alphabetically arranged, of the principal dividend and progressive mines. We heartily concur in the hope expressed by Mr. Murchison, "that British mines may take their proper position among the investments of the day."—*Globe*, City Article, Dec. 7.

Mr. Murchison has had for some years considerable experience in the management of the business of British mines, and has devoted much attention to mining in this country, and is entitled to be heard with attention when he discourses upon a subject which is of such vast national importance as the mineral wealth we possess. The book will be found extremely valuable as a guide to all who are interested, or about to seek investments in mines; and we have elsewhere availed ourselves of some of the mining curiosities which Mr. Murchison has so skillfully brought together.—*Observer*, Dec. 24.

The author of this work is a gentleman who has for some years past had considerable experience in the management of some of the best of our progressive mines in the south of Devon and east of Cornwall; and under his auspices an immense amount of capital has been legitimately embarked in the employment of mining industry, with every prospect of ultimate success. He is, therefore, well qualified from experience to write on the subject of British mining, and he has produced a work which will be exceedingly valuable to any one who desires to adventure in this important branch of our home industry. . . . And comprising all that is necessary to guide a person in a judicious outlay of his capital.—*Plymouth Journal*, Dec. 7.

The author of this little work has evidently devoted considerable attention to the subject on which it treats, and has succeeded in producing a volume replete with information valuable to those interested in mining speculations.—*Bristol Mirror*.

Those who are seeking information on mines and mining operations, with regard to money investment, will find all the instruction and guidance they need in these pages.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

This is a very valuable book, which all who are interested in mining ought to possess. It supplies a very great amount of information, both on the general subject, and on the history of particular mines, especially in Cornwall. It is calculated, we think, to give an impulse to legitimate mining adventures, and to prudent enterprise. . . . We repeat, that Mr. Murchison's volume is a well written and useful book, and we hope and expect it will be extensively sold and read.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

This work gives a very interesting account of British mines, and of their value as means of investment. It treats chiefly of copper and lead mines, and points out their immense value if properly worked.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

A very valuable work to those engaged in mining matters. It contains a great amount of important information, not to be had in an equally clear, condensed, and comprehensive form, in any other publication.—*Morning Advertiser*, City Art., Dec. 20.

The great experience Mr. Murchison has had in the management of British mines is the best guarantee the public can have of the accuracy of the work; which is indispensable to those persons who have any interest in mining.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

This is a clear, succinct, statistical, historical, and geological description of the leading mines in Great Britain, with an especial view to their eligibility as investments. The author has taken particular care to discriminate between those mines which are sound and legitimate, and those which are simply speculative in their character. He has treated the subject with great ability.—*Blackburn Standard*.

MINES, &c.—MANAGERS AND PURSERS OF MINES, and others, requiring PLANS, SECTIONS, CIRCULARS, NOTICES OF TRANSFER OF SHARES, RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS OF SHARES, COMMON RECEIPTS, ORDER BOOKS FOR MINES, or any species of SURVEYING or LITHOGRAPHIC WORK, will do well to apply to J. SYMONS and SON, Surveyors and Lithographers, Quay, Truro.

CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MINE SHARES.

MR. TIPPET WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Tyack's Hotel, in Camborne, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April inst., at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in such lots as may be determined on at the time of sale, the following valuable MINE SHARES, viz.:

THIRTEEN (300ths) SHARES in WEST WHEEL SETON, situate in the parish of Camborne, in the county of Cornwall. This mine is paying regular dividends, and its prospects have recently very much improved.
THIRTY-TWO (179ths) SHARES in DOLOCOATH MINE, situate in the parish of Camborne aforesaid. This important mine has made large profits, and its prospects are also very good.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO (1104ths) SHARES in the valuable mine called WEST WHEEL CROFTY, situate in the parish of Illogan.
For all further information, application may be made to the auctioneer, or to Messrs. SMITH and ROBERTS, solicitors, Truro.—Dated April 2, 1855.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in THE ROYAL SANTIAGO COPPER MINING COMPANY, FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF CALLS.

MR. MARSH has been favoured with instructions from the Directors to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Wednesday next, the 18th April, at Twelve o'clock punctually, without reserve (in lots of ten shares each), FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES of £30 each, in that important and flourishing undertaking, THE ROYAL SANTIAGO COPPER MINING COMPANY, Island of Cuba (London Offices, 33, Broad-st.-buildings). Particulars may be obtained at the Mart; at the office of the company in Broad-st.-buildings; and at Mr. MARSH's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. E. CAMPION has received instruction to name Wednesday, the 25th of April inst., as the day for the SALE of the valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE at the HARESHAW IRONWORKS, HEXHAM. The STOCK consists of a large quantity of Hareshaw and Riddale old metal, of excellent quality; of every description of moulding-boxes; cast and malleable iron core spindles, of all sizes; cases for making pipes, rotors, and wheels, of various dimensions; several large and small ladles, fitted up in an excellent manner; and a large assortment of tools for foundry purposes. There is also a large quantity of sheet plates, of all sizes; useful patterns and castings for colliery and mining purposes. It also comprises the following valuable and desirable tools:—

1 large travelling crane, 35 ft. span, 62 ft. length of way, fitted up with single and double gear. It is quite new, of first class manufacture, and is capable of lifting 60 tons.

1 large and 4 small jib cranes, all in good working order.

1 large self-acting lathe, 20 in. centre, 16 ft. bed, with screw-cutting motion attached.

1 self-acting lathe, 7 in. centre, 6 ft. bed, with screw-cutting motion.

1 self-acting drilling and boring machine, with table to work vertically and horizontally, with single and double gear.

1 self-acting screw machine, to screw from 1/2 in. to 1 1/2 in., with plug, taper, and master taps, and the corresponding dies.

1 very powerful self-acting punching and cutting machine.

(The whole of these machines are of recent manufacture, and are fitted up with every appliance, having been constructed by one of the most eminent firms in the kingdom.) There are also a good and strong built 8-horse beam engine, in perfect working condition.

A large self-acting lathe, 20 in. centre, and 25 ft. bed; this is an excellent and useful machine.

A set of castings for a large railway crane, and a complete set of patterns for the same.

2 excellent pipe-testing machines, in good order, with heads, 2 ft. 6 in. and 16 in. in diam.

8 new railway coil wagons, strongly built.

A good loam mill and blacking mill.

A large number of iron bogies, of various sizes.

Several fluted and plain crushing rollers for mines.

A vast number of iron and wooden patterns, of the most useful kinds.

A large quantity of blacksmiths' tools, consisting of several pairs of bellows, vices, anvils, swage anvils, swage hammers, chisels, &c.

Several tons of cast-iron, and the whole of the office furniture.

This sale offers to ironmasters an excellent opportunity to supply themselves with the best iron ever produced in the North of England, and which can now be obtained. They may also obtain valuable machines and useful patterns, on terms well worthy their attention.

The conditions of the sale will be cash for sums under £40; and approved bills may be given for sums above £40, the purchaser paying interest and stamp. Every facility will be given for the removal of the goods. The sale will commence at Half-past Twelve o'clock; at Two o'clock dinner will be ready.

The whole may be viewed seven days previous to the sale. Catalogues will be ready on the 16th inst., and may be had of Mr. E. FRUDDAN, printer, Hexham; and of the auctioneer.—Charlton, Bellingham, April 5, 1855.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGINE WORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, UTENSILS, and MATERIALS, PIG IRON, BAR IRON, SHIP PLATES, SCRAP IRON, &c., at the BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is instructed to prepare for peremptory and unreserved SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the extensive and most valuable PLANT OF MOVABLE MACHINERY and GENERAL STOCK IN TRADE, on the premises.

The sale will take place about the end of the present month of April, and particulars will be furnished in catalogues and further advertisements.

Information will be afforded by the auctioneer, on application at the Sunderland Sale Office; Messrs. GARRATT and CAULFIELD, solicitors; or to Messrs. ALLISON and GILBERT, accountants, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 5, 1855.

SUPERIOR LARCH TIMBER FOR SALE, on the ESTATE of MONZIE, near CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE.—9753, or thereby, of GROWING LARCH TREES, on the estate of Monzie (formerly advertised for sale by private bargain), will now be SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, on the Ground, in Ten Lots, or as may be otherwise directed by the Judge of the Roup, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April current, at Twelve o'clock noon.

The timber is of excellent quality and of large dimensions, and fit for full-sized sleepers and other purposes.

The plantations are close to the turnpike-road, 2 1/2 miles from Crieff, from which the branch railway, north and south, is expected to be opened in autumn.

The sale will begin at the entrance to Millwhannie Wood, near the high road. Mr. Peter Morrison, overseer at Monzie, will show the proposed lots, and the roads for the removal of the timber.

Plans of the wood, and all further particulars as to time of removal and terms of payment, may be ascertained on application to DAVIDSON and SMYTH, W.S., Edinburgh; JOHN LOCKHART MORTON, civil engineer, Edinburgh; or JOHN MACLEOD, banker, Crieff.

Monzie Castle, April 9, 1855.

N.B. Parties leaving Edinburgh by the train at 6.30, Glasgow at 6.40, and Perth at 6.25 A.M., should reach in time for the sale.

MINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the UNEXPIRED LEASE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, of the THORNTWATTE LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of Crosthwaite, near Keswick, Cumberland. The lease is for years, commencing from August, 1847, at a royalty of 1-15th, for the first ten years, and 1-10th for the remaining eleven years.

The sett is about two miles broad, by three miles wide, and contains three known lodes which have been worked, and from each of which lead ore has been sold. The main lode (which has only been explored to the depth of 37 fms., and from which about 160 tons of ore have been raised) is composed principally of quartz and beautiful gossan, and has been pronounced by Capt. Puckey (of Fowey, Cornwall) and Mr. J. Wolferstan (of Bexallston, Devon) as possessing the finest indications of mineral they ever saw. The machinery and materials consist of a 40 ft. diameter WATER-WHEEL, by 6 ft. 6 in. broad; 3 pumps, rods, &c.; horse wheel capstan; and on the dressing-floors, a 20 ft. water-wheel, by 3 ft. 6 in. broad; crushing mill, with double rollers; 4 heads of stamps, with tubs, buddles, &c. There is also a convenient smiths' shop, storehouse, &c., upon the mine.

The mine can be viewed on application to Mr. SHEPHERD, Portneale, near Keswick; and offers for the purchase of the unexpired lease, &c., are to be addressed, on or before the 21st May next, to Mr. JOHN WATSON, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

MINING INVESTMENT.—WEST ABERFROWD.—TO BE SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Cardiganshire. A shallow adit level has been extended for many fathoms, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commenced, and driven on the course of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue this level to the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow adit level was the object of the present company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners in the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and for further particulars, apply to the agent, PHILIP NICCOLLS, Goginan, Aberystwith.

P.S. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, and dues moderate.—March 5, 1855.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a NEWLY-ERECTED FORGE and MILL, situate in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, capable of manufacturing from 80 to 100 tons per week.

THE FORGE comprises puddling furnaces, with an excellent hammer, &c., and a 16 in. train of bar and billet rolls, pinions and frames, all complete.

EXTENSIVE MINERAL FIELD TO LET.—The Marquis of

Breadalbane is prepared to treat for a LEASE of the MINERALS on his ESTATES in the counties of PERTH and ARGYLL. The lead mines at Tyndrum have been wrought for many years, and are in good working order, with powerful crushing and washing apparatus. Extensive trials have been made in other parts, at considerable expense, and the minerals have been proved to include copper, lead, zinc, chromate of iron, hematite, pyrites, sulphate of barytes, &c. Large quantities of felspar-petals have also been found; and chemical works for the products of this and the other minerals above-mentioned might with advantage be erected, as water-power is available at almost every point. Immediate entry may be had, and every encouragement will be given to an enterprising party.
Apply to Messrs. DAVIDSON and SMYTH, W.S., Edinburgh; or JAMES F. WILLIS, Belfracks, Aberfeldy, N.B.—March, 1855.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, ON

LEASE, the RIGHT OF WORKING COALS under BACKWELL PARK FARM, SOMERSETSHIRE, seven miles below Bristol. This property, containing about 130 acres, lies in a ring fence, adjoins collieries now in full work, and is reported, by a recent survey, to contain several valuable seams of coal of the Nalisia Basin. The estate is intersected by the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a siding from which may be carried on the level to the pit's mouth.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. MALBY, ROBINSON, and JACKSON, solicitors, 7, Bank-buildings, London; to T. E. BLACKWELL, Esq., C.E., 10, Corn-street, Bristol; or to REES THOMAS DAVIES, Esq., Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

INNEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby

that in order to give full effect to article No. 3 of the rules and regulations of this company, whereby it is provided:—“That no person shall be recognised as a shareholder in the company, or in any way interested in the same, until he or she shall have been duly registered as a shareholder in the cost-book of the association,” all persons shall be deemed to have RELINQUISHED their CLAIM as a SHAREHOLDER, who shall not DULY REGISTER his or her SHARES in the cost-book of the association within one month from the 5th April inst. All persons holding shares are, therefore, requested to forward the same to the purser for registration accordingly.—Offices, 32, Moorgate-street, London. THOS. LEE, Purser.

RHENISH MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company

have much pleasure in informing the shareholders that the STATUTES constituting the company a “Société en Commandite,” with limited liability, have now been DULY PASSED.

The Directors propose at once to EXCHANGE the PROVISIONAL SCRIP, already issued for the DEFINITIVE SCRIP, under the Seal of the Company. As soon as this is done, to call a meeting of shareholders, before whom all the accounts will be laid, and their concurrence and approbation taken in regard to future operations.

Shareholders are requested at once to deposit their scrip at the office of the company, in exchange for which they will have a receipt; and the new scrip will be forwarded to each shareholder without further inconvenience, and with as little delay as possible.

By order, J. HODGE, Sec.
1, Alderman's Walk, New Broad-street-court, London, April 4, 1855.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given

that, at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors, held on the 3d inst., it was resolved:—

That the 1743 shares now held for account of the Reserve Fund be sold, and the proceeds carried to the credit of that fund; and that they be offered exclusively to the proprietors, at the fixed rate of £19 per share, including the dividends now declared of £1 per share payable in June, and £1 per share payable in December next.

Forms of application may be obtained by proprietors at the offices of the company, 5, Broad-street-buildings.—April 7, 1855. ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.

THE PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING

COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 26th April inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the following purposes:—

1. To amend, add to, or repeal, certain of the clauses and provisions of the Deed of Settlement.
2. To reduce the qualification of a director from 500 shares to 100 shares.
3. To increase the number of directors fixed by the Deed.
4. To appoint two additional directors.

5. To transact all such other business as shall be incident to or become expedient in relation to the several matters aforesaid. By order of the Directors,
44, Lombard-street, April 14, 1855. JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD, pursuant to adjournment, on Monday, the 16th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.
Adam-street, Adelphi, April 12, 1855.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Committee of

Shareholders appointed at the meeting of this company on the 30th ult., having conferred with the directors, it was unanimously resolved to ISSUE DEBENTURES, being a first charge upon the property of the company, and bearing interest at the rate of £5 per cent., to an amount not exceeding £15,000, the debentures to be issued in sums of not less than £5 each. Scrip and shareholders in this company are, therefore, requested to signify to the secretary, on or before the 17th inst., what amount of such debentures they are disposed to take.

By order, WILLIAM J. VIAL, Sec.
Office, 5, Old Broad-street, London, April 3, 1855.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby

given, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will TAKE PLACE at the Salle Lemarclay, 100, Rue Richelieu, Paris, on Monday, the 30th inst. Shareholders who are desirous of being represented at the same may obtain forms of proxy at the offices of the company in Paris, and at 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on depositing their shares with the agent at least ten clear days before the day of meeting.

No shareholder is entitled to vote at the meeting unless he is proprietor of at least 20 shares; and no person can represent other shareholders at the same unless he himself is a shareholder.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1855. CHAS. STEWART, Gerant.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice is

hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the North British Australasian Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the accounts of the company's affairs for 1854-55, and for the purpose of electing the committee of management.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD, for the purpose of sanctioning and finally determining on the motion, or series of resolutions, made and laid upon the table at the Annual General Meeting, held at the London Tavern on the 29th day of December last, for making certain alterations in the contract of copartnership of the said company.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th inst. till after the meetings.
6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, London, April 4, 1855.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice

is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 26th inst.—To consider important despatches received by the overland mail from Bendigo, and determine upon future proceedings. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, April 10, 1855. H. A. DRAKE, Sec.

CWMRHAIADR, OR WATERFALL MINE.

This mine is situated in the boundary of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, about five to six miles from Dyffryn Minors, and two miles from Welsh Potosi Mines, and four miles south from the town of Machynlleth, and the same distance from Derwenlas, on the navigable River Dovey, where they ship the ore from all the mines about, and where mine materials can, at any time, be procured. The district where the mine is situated is well wooded with timber suitable for mine purposes, and can be got on easy terms, with small carriage.

This mine is at the bottom of Cwmrhaidr, a very deep ravine in the Plynymon range of mountains, the locality where the richest mines are found. This ravine, running north and south, is not more than 200 yards wide at the bottom, where this mine is, the main lode running east and west, or thereabouts; then comes a cross at right angles, opened on the back of the lode for about 15 fms. long, and a depth of about 3 to 4 ft. from grass, where lead ore is to be seen for that length from 1 to 5 in. wide. There is a cross-cut driven south 20 fms. to intersect the lode; then there is a level driven nearly east and west 50 fms. towards the open cut on surface, reaching the ore ground—the lode at present is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with about 2 ft. of carbonate mixture, and the other part is well spotted with lead ore, quartz, gossan, &c. By driving on the lode for 100 fms. a bank 300

IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The INVENTOR is PREPARED TO CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best existing furnaces in Europe; at the same time guaranteeing the general loss in extracting not to exceed 5 per cent. The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state. All letters to be addressed to "C. J. R." Assaying Office, 25, Fleet-street, London. A perfect model is to be seen on application to the inventor.

NO ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—The DIRECTORS of the MACHINO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING YARD to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for their justly celebrated SLABS and SLATES, from the Ffestiniog vein, which for beauty of colour and durability are unequalled. The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; and, on the facility with which they are erected and removed, are well adapted for portable huts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland. All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. WHEELER, the resident director, at the offices of Messrs. J. & C. J. R., North Wales.

PERFECT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.—The machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:—

Samples not exceeding 5 cwts.	£1 10 0
" " " 10 cwts.	2 0 0
" " " 2 tons	2 10 0
" " " 3 tons	3 10 0
" " " 4 tons	4 10 0

Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £200.

CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY.—Three per Cent. per month. Capital, £50,000, in £1 shares, deposit 2s. 6d. per share. The Prospectus and Report may be had from Mr. O. RAYMOND, broker to the company, 6, Bank Chambers, Lothbury; or at the offices of the company, 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge. The price of the gas has been arranged to yield at the rate of 3 per cent. per month. JOHN GATLIF, Sec. pro tem.

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IMPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING THE LLANGENNECH COAL UNDER THE SMOKE NUISANCE ACT.—An information was exhibited against Mr. Fleming, Brewery, Camberwell-green, at the Lambeth Police Court, on the 12th February, 1853, for not having applied an apparatus for the consumption of smoke to the furnaces of his copper and steam-engine.

Subsequently to the examination of his furnaces by the Government inspector he abandoned the use of the ordinary North Country, and adopted that of the Llangennech Coal; since which, it was admitted by the police inspectors, no smoke had been observable.

It was not denied by Mr. Fleming that smoke had issued from the premises during the time the ordinary steam coals of the North were in use; but it was asserted by one of the inspectors, who visited the premises, that the Act of Parliament required an alteration in the construction of the furnaces, so as to consume the smoke, notwithstanding the use of a coal which was itself smokeless. That question was argued before Mr. Elliott, the police magistrate, and the following report, and the decision thereon, appeared in the daily papers the next day:—

Mr. Parry, counsel for the defendant, drew the magistrate's attention to a clause in the Act of Parliament, which stated that all furnaces at present in use, and hereafter to be used, must be so constructed as to consume their own smoke; and observed that, without any re-construction of his furnace, Mr. Fleming had, since the information was laid, used only the Llangennech Smokeless Coal, the same as had been used for many years at Sir Henry Meux's brewery, and which was in effect a perfect compliance with the Act; but, inasmuch as the inspector of police had intimated to his client that, without the application to the furnace of the smoke-consuming apparatus, he would still be liable to an information, he (Mr. Parry) wished to take the magistrate's opinion on the point.

The police magistrate (Mr. Elliott) stated that he considered the matter exceedingly simple; if there was no smoke caused, there was none to consume, and, therefore, no complaint could arise under the Act.

Llangennech Coal Company.—London Office, Wenlock Basin, Regent's Canal, City-road; Collieries, Port of Llanelli, South Wales. These coals are also used in the Government victualling yards, in the biscuit ovens, flour mills, and the Admiralty war steamers.

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NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated a Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT. The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

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5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	71 1/2s.	71 1/2s.	71 1/2s.	1 8 0	4 0-Sept., 1854.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	15	15	220 10 0	2 0-April, 1854.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	15	15	15	0 1 0	0 9-Aug., 1854.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	75	75	0 0 0	0 0-June, 1855.
256	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	20	20	55 0 0	3 0-Jan., 1855.
124	Cornwall (lead), Cardiganshire	60	60	60	45 0 0	0 0-March, 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	375	365 875	0 0 0	0 18-Nov., 1853.
12000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	1	1	675 4 0	3 0-Feb., 1854.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	0 6 0	1 6-April, 1853.
12500	Drake Wale (tin, copper), Calstock	17 9s.	17 9s.	17 9s.	0 0 0	4 0-Nov., 1854.
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	32	32	32	238 0 0	2 10-April, 1854.
124	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0 5 0	0 10-Feb., 1854.
1024	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	4 13 4	0 10-Dec., 1854.
1200	Eam Mining Company, Derbyshire	25	25	25	399 13 0	1 10-Aug., 1850.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	40	40	41 7 3	1 0-Oct., 1854.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man (copper, lead, coal)	71 10s. 6d.	71 10s. 6d.	71 10s. 6d.	2 4 0	0 10-Oct., 1854.
320	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 0 0	0 3-June, 1855.
4448	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	8	8	22 0 0	0 0-Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonnamna (copper), St. Cleer	14	14	14	0 7 0	0 7-Dec., 1852.
30000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	1	1	0 7 0	0 1-Sept., 1854.
18750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 4-Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	200	200	181 10 0	5 0-Nov., 1854.
1024	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	2 12 6	0 7-April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 3 6	0 6-March, 1855.
20000	Holmhead (lead, copper), Callington	16s. 8d.	16s. 8d.	16s. 8d.	25 0 0	— Feb. 1854.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	11	11	3 5 0	0 3-Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31 13s. 6d.	31 13s. 6d.	31 13s. 6d.	380 0 0	5 0-March, 1851.
2048	Kennecott (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	6s. 7d.	6s. 7d.	0 4 0	0 4-March, 1855.
786	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubright	1	1	1	1 13 0	0 5-May, 1854.
20000	Lackmore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	100	1000	1000	0 1 0	0 1-July, 1853.
30	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	1300 0 0	50 0-Feb., 1855.
200	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	31 3s.	31 3s.	31 3s.	0 2 0	0 2-Aug., 1851.
100	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	100	100	1044 1 0	0 2-Aug., 1851.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	218 15 0	2 10-Dec., 1854.
320	Machno and Slab Company	25	25	25	2 10 0	1 5-Dec., 1854.
100	Ditto (New Shares)	18 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0 2 0	0 2-May, 1853.
6040	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	47 10s. 6d.	47 10s. 6d.	47 10s. 6d.	0 17 0	0 7-Dec., 1854.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 11 0	0 2-June, 1853.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	10 6 0	0 14-Jan., 1855.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	0 3 0	0 13-Nov., 1854.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1	1	41 0 0	2 0-Jan., 1855.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	50	50	321 0 0	2 0-Dec., 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	65	65	219 10 0	2 0-Sept., 1853.
140	North Roseker (copper), Camborne	10	100	100	1 0 0	0 5-March, 1855.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	10 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	23 6 0	0 10-July, 1853.
6040	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	12	12	3 0 0	0 10-Oct., 1854.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 15 0	0 10-June, 1851.
1100	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranabuloe	21 1/2	15	15	50 0 0	10 0-Nov., 1853.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanfyllin	30	300	300	6 6 0	1 1-Sept., 1854.
1000	Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	31	31	24 4 0	1 5-Feb., 1855.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0 8 0	0 4-Jan., 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	155	150 160	3 0 0	3 0-March, 1855.
256	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwennap	24	310	315 320	358 0 0	8 0-March, 1855.
256	South Tamar (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	6	6 1/2	2 5 0	0 2-March, 1855.
6000	South Tamar (copper), St. Cleer	1 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	69 0 0	0 2-May, 1855.
256	South Tamar (copper), St. Cleer	1 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	276 5 0	10 0-March, 1855.
256	South Tamar (copper), St. Cleer	1 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 8 0	0 2-Dec., 1853.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	4	4	0 17 0	0 7-Feb., 1854.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	4	4	88 0 0	8 0-Feb., 1854.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	100	11 10 0	3 0-Oct., 1850.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	10 1/2	8 1/2	2 1/2	4 11 0	2 0-Feb., 1853.
6000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6 18 6	0 10-Feb., 1853.
2000	Tinctor (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 10 3	0 5-Feb., 1853.
2048	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 3 0	0 5-Oct., 1847.
5000	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	11 1/2	34	34	1 15 0	1 0-Oct., 1847.
572	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	11 1/2	34	34	1 15 0	1 0-Oct., 1847.
96	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	32 1/2	150	150	4672 15 6	2 10-April, 1851.
120	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	403 13 6	2 10-April, 1851.
10000	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	1	24 1/2	3	303 10 0	4 0-March, 1854.
120	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	1	24 1/2	3	0 13 0	0 3-June, 1854.
4096	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	2	5 1/2	5 1/2	53 0 0	5 0-Dec., 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	93	200 210	200 210	47 5 0	2 0-Feb., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	220	220	2 5 0	0 2-Jan., 1855.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranabuloe	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 0 0	0 10-Jan., 1855.
7500	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	3 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 11 0	0 7-Jan., 1855.
5000	Ditto	1 1/2	30	28 29	2 10 0	0 10-March, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	20	170	165 175	265 5 0	2 0-March, 1855.
256	West Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	10 1/2	130	130	23 5 0	1 5-Nov., 1854.
1024	West Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	10 1/2	130	130	20 0 0	5 0-Feb., 1855.
200	West Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	77	275	275	4 10 0	10 0-Feb., 1855.
1223	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	8	545	565 575	642 10 0	20 0-April, 1855.
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	550	510 520	651 5 0	25 0-March, 1855.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	13	13	0 10 0	0 10-Feb., 1855.
1024	Wheel Charlotte (copper), Redruth	3 1/2	230	230	6 11 0	0 13-March, 1855.
256	Wheel Charlotte (copper), Redruth	3 1/2	230	230	1 2 4	0 3-Dec., 1854.
5700	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	4 1/2	115	115	3375 10 0	8 0-May, 1854.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	1	115	115	1 5 0	0 5-Sept., 1852.
8000	Wheel Golden (silver-lead), Perranabuloe	4 1/2	1	1	0 2 0	0 2-May, 1853.
6000	Wheel James (iron, copper), Roche	11 4s.	10	10	4 10 0	1 0-Oct., 1853.
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	52	52	30 0 0	2 0-Aug., 1854.
430	Wheel Love (tin), Wendron	11	100	100	220 0 0	5 0-May, 1854.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	36 1/2	30	25 15 0	0 9-March, 1854.
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	400	400	167 3 0	2 10-Feb., 1855.
80	Wheel Oriel, St. Just, Cornwall	20	240	240	254 10 0	3 0-Sept., 1852.
210	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	2 1/2	220	240 255	254 10 0	3 0-Sept., 1852.
198	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	33	30	40 10 0	1 0-Oct., 1854.
320	Wheel Trevelick (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	33	30	10 3 0	0 7-June, 1854.
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	11 1/2	33 1/2	5 3 1/2	0 4 0	0 4-Feb., 1855.
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	11 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	31 13 0	1 12-July, 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	1	1	1	0 2 0	0 10-Aug., 1854.
5000	Wyrigan (slate), Festiniog	1	1	1	0 2 0	0 10-Aug., 1854.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	4 5 0	0 15-Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1	1	0 10 0	0 10-Nov., 1852.
10000	Brasilia Imperial (gold), Brazil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 17 6	0 10-Dec., 1844.
2404	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	150 1/2	150 1/2	69 12 0	5 0-Sept., 1855.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	51	51	0 1 0	0 16-March, 1855.
100000	Colonia Copper, Australia	1	22	21 3/4	4 18 0	1 0-March, 1855.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	16	16 1/2	14 1/2	8 10 0	1 0-March, 1855.
20000	General Mining Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 2 0	0 15-March, 1854.
10000	Linares (lead), Puno, Anco, Spain	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 2 0	0 10-July, 1853.
103815	Marquitta and New Granada	1	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 0 0	0 7-Jan., 1855.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 8 0	0 8-March, 1854.
183676	North British Australasian	1	1	1	0 1 0	1 0-June, 1853.
3000	Obornhof (lead), Nassau	1	6 1/2	5 1/2	33 4 0	1 5-July, 1848.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 7-June, 1854.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	15	30 1/2	30 3/4	27 17 6	2 0-June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rio (lead), Brazil	15	30 1/2	30 3/4	1 16 6	0 4-Feb., 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	8	7 1/2	1 16 6	0 4-Feb., 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1	1	—	—
100000	Agua Fria (gold), California	1	1	1	—	—
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1	1	—	—
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
75000	Bracon (gold), Brazil	1	1	1	—	—
80000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	1	1	1	—	—
54500	Cologne Mining Company	1	1	1	—	—
25000	Dalecarlia (silver-lead), Sweden	1	1	1	—	—
25000	Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	1	1	1	—	—
120000	Gladbach (silver) Rhineish Pruss.	1	1	1	—	—
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1	1	1	—	—
13000	Jamaica (copper)	1	1	1	—	—
200000	Keweenaw Point (cop., sil.)	5	1	1	—	—
2300	Kinnighall Min. Ass., Germany	4	1	1	—	—
60000	Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S.	1	1	1	—	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
3000	Altunurum Con. (tin, cop.), Altunurum	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
940	Balroon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	2	1	1	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan United	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
12000	Ballyvaughan (lead), Wicklow	1	1	1	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare	1	1	1	—	—
15000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	1a.	2 1/2	2 3/4	—	—
698	Bell and Lanarth, Gwynnapp	3	18	2 1/2	—	—
1300	Birch Allier, Bryher	2 1/2	18	2 1/2	—	—
3000	Birch Tor and Vistifer, Llyfardd	2 1/2	5 6	—	—	—
1000	Bolling Well (copper)	10	17 1/2	—	—	—
120	Bollwoll and Nanpean (tin)	20	20	—	—	—
4006	Borlondon Consols, Plympton	4 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	—
240	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	3 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	—
425	Bottle Hill (copper), Falmouth	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
128	Britannia, Llanannar	27	19 6	15	—	—
4000	Bronford (lead), Wales	50	—	—	—	—
100	Brynfrodd Hall (lead), Flint	50	100	—	—	—
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Pervann	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	—
2000	Bwlch (all-lead), Cwm-y-Dol	4	—	—	—	—
6000	Caergrain (gold), Merioneth	4	—	—	—	—
8000	Caer-gwyn, Cardiganshire	3	8a.	3	—	—
1024	Caerphilly & Carmarthen, S. Wales	3	—	—	—	—
8164	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	24	17	—	—	—
1000	Carnarvon Consols	3 1/2	13 1/2	—	—	—
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	3	—	—	—	—
2000	Carbana (tin, copper), Crowan	1	—	—	—	—
30000	Carnarvon Consols (tin), St. Just	3 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—
3045	Carmarvon (tin), St. Just	3 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—
8500	Carrock Dews United, St. Ive's	21	11	—	—	—
6000	Carrog-hova (copper, lead), Salop.	1	1 1/2	—	—	—
1036	Carvannall (copper), Gwynnapp	20	14	3 1/2	—	—
4096	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Colomb	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Caylan, N. Wales	2 1/2	23	3 1/2	—	—
200	Cefn Brynny (lead), Cardiganshire	33	83	—	—	—
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	15	5 6	1 1/2	—	—
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	14	18	—	—	—
8000	Cloewood Wood	8a.	—	—	—	—
2000	Cod Mawr Pool (lead), Llanywst	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Coneston, Galloway	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
2110	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	215	18 9	—	—	—
6000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1 1/2	—	—	—
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	—	—	—	—
1	Craig-y-Mwyn, St. Cleer	8	14	—	—	—
1030	Craigwen, Dinas Mordidd	—	—	—	—	—
800	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhidian	—	—	—	—	—